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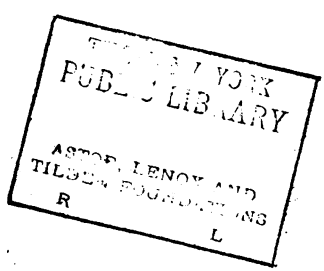

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The
Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire
Light Infantry Chronicle

1924

An Annual Record of the First and Second Battalions
Formerly the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry

Compiled and Edited
by
THE CHRONICLE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

VOLUME XXXII
January to December 1924

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THE
OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
LIGHT INFANTRY CALENDAR
1925.

When no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

Thick type denotes Honours on the Colours or in the Army List.

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JANUARY.

1 Th	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 F	1859, Pte. H. Addison, 43rd, gained the V.C. in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 S	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd at Calcabellos (Spain), during retreat on Corunna, rear-guard had a smart skirmish.
4 S	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth.
5 M	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the river Constantino, the rear-guard engaged with pursuing French.
6 Tu	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 W	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 Th	1807, 1st Bn. 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England, and proceeded to Canterbury.
9 F	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard action on River Ladro.
10 S	1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for 1st Bn. 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the 2nd Bn. to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard busily engaged.
12 M	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard actions close to Corunna.
13 Tu	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna. 1st Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); 2nd Bn. 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, 1st Bn. arrived in South Africa.

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JANUARY.

14 W	1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15 Th	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14½ years' service in India.
16 F	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.
17 S	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd embarked for England after Corunna.
18 S	1803, 52nd made Light Infantry.
19 M	1812, storming of **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20 Tu	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21 W	1900, 1st Bn. with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22 Th	1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23 F	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Bns. 52nd.
24 S	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25 S	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna.
26 M	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27 Tu	1809, 1st Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd landed in England from Vigo.
28 W	1817, 2nd Bn. 43rd disbanded.
29 Th	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brig.-General Wheeler.
30 F	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31 S	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1 S	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin. 1908, H.M. Charles I, King of Portugal, was assassinated at Lisbon.
2 M	1814, 2nd Bn. 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 Tu	1797, Sgt.-Major R. Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 W	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 Th	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.**
6 F	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on Seringapatam. 1857, Sgt.-Major G. Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 S	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the casualties of 52nd amounted to 6 officers and 44 men.
8 S	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on Bergen-Op-Zoom (Holland).
9 M	1918, consequent on reduction of battalions in France, 6th Bn. disbanded and distributed amongst other battalions.
10 Tu	1900, 1st Bn. ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 W	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 Th	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1st Bn. reached Ramdam.
13 F	1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1st Bn. at Waterval Drift.
14 S	1791, 52nd, pursuing Tippoo, reached Chittipet.
15 S	1916, Provisional Bn. (of 1st Bn.) 400 strong, joined the force for relief of Kut at Wadi.

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FEBRUARY.

16 M	1827, Occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1st Bn. at Klip-Kraal, South Africa.
17 Tu	Commencement of the Campaign of 1814. 1900, 1st Bn. in pursuit of Cronje.
18 W	1791, 52nd in pursuit of Tippoo, ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1st Bn. at the battle of **Paardeberg.**
19 Th	1900, 1st Bn. engaged at Kitchener's Kop. 1901, H.M. The King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 F	1900, 1st Bn. investing Cronje.
21 S	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes.
22 S	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division. 1918, 2/1st Bucks Bn. disbanded as such and became temporarily the 25th Entrenching Bn.
23 M	1812, 2nd Bn. 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1st Bn.
24 Tu	1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1st Bn. opposite Cronje's laager.
25 W	**Ash Wednesday.** 1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the Gave du Pau prior to the battle of Orthes.
26 Th	1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sgt., and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27 F	1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900, 1st Bn. present at the surrender of Cronje and 4,072 Boers at **Paardeberg**, after 9 days' investment.
28 S	1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.

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MARCH.

1 S	**St. David's Day.** 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French Army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2 M	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3 Tu	1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4 W	1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5 Th	1791, commencement of the siege of Bangalore, 52nd present.
6 F	1900, 1st Bn. marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7 S	1870, Colour-Sgt. Denis Trehy and Pte. Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal.
8 S	1916, Provisional Bn. with Kut Relief Force, at attack on Dujailah Redoubt.
9 M	1918, 1st Bn. occupied Hit.
10 Tu	1900, 1st Bn. on rear-guard at Driefontein.
11 W	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Captain W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12 Th	1811, combat of Redinha.
13 F	1900, 1st Bn. took part in the capture of Bloemfontein.
14 S	1811, combat of Cazal Novo.
15 S	1811, affair of Foz d'Aronce. 1905, L.-Sgt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. Lancashire Fusiliers.
16 M	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.**

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MARCH.

17 Tu	**St. Patrick's Day.** 1811, Sgt.-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot, and Sgt.-Major Mitchell, 52nd, Ensign 88th Regiment. 1917, 2nd Bn. present at operations resulting in capture of **Bapaume.**
18 W	1811, skirmish at Conte de Marcella.
19 Th	1812, commencement of third siege of Badajoz.
20 F	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21 S	1918, Battle of **St. Quentin**; great German offensive in France commenced, 2/4th and 5th Bns. heavily engaged.
22 S	1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham at Southsea.
23 M	1918, Battle of **St. Quentin** continued; 2nd Bn. and a Bn. of Royal Marines holding the Bertincourt Salient.
24 Tu	1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th. 1918, first Battle of **Bapaume,** 2nd Bn. carried out the withdrawal ordered to avoid being cut off, by daylight and with great difficulty and some loss.
25 W	**Lady Day.** 1812, Siege of Badajoz; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26 Th	1918, Battle of **Khan Baghdadi.** 1st Bn. engaged.
27 F	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28 S	1918, 2nd Bn. heavily engaged with enemy in Aveluy Wood.
29 S	1915, 1/4th Bn. arrived Boulogne from England.
30 M	1915, 1/1st Bucks Bn. arrived Boulogne from England.
31 Tu	1865. 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1 W	1857, green goat's-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts.
2 Th	1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3 F	1811, combat of Sabugal.
4 S	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont. 1918, Battle of the **Avre**; 5th Bn. engaged.
5 S	1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6 M	1812, storming of **Badajoz.** 1916, Provisional Bn. at the first attack on Sanna-y-at; casualties, 12 Officers and 250 men.
7 Tu	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd arrived at Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2nd Bn., which returned to England.
8 W	1810, 2nd Bn. 52nd marched from Chatham to London, to assist in quelling riots.
9 Th	1917, first battle of the **Scarpe**; 5th Bn. heavily engaged.
10 F	**Good Friday.** 1814, Battle of **Toulouse.**
11 S	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba.
12 S	**Easter Sunday.** 1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes. 1918, battle of **Hazebrouck**; 2/4th Bn. present.
13 M	1917, battle of **Vimy Ridge**; 2nd Bn. present.
14 Tu	1815, 2nd Bn. 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15 W	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.

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APRIL.

16 Th	1917, 1/1st Bucks Bn. captured Tombois Farm during German retreat to Hindenburg Line.
17 F	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18 S	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America.
19 S	1775, combat of Lexington (America).
20 M	1815, 2nd Bn. 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21 Tu	1794, 43rd at capture of Guadaloupe.
22 W	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse on declaration of peace.
23 Th	**St. George's Day.** 1917, second battle of the **Scarpe**; 2nd Bn. present.
24 F	1917, battle of **Doiran**; 7th and 8th Bns. present.
25 S	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26 S	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27 M	1918, 5th Bn. reduced to cadre.
28 Tu	1917, 2nd Bn. at battle of **Arleux**; 2/4th Bn. C.S.M. E. Brooks gained the V.C. at Fayet (France).
29 W	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the Gate Pa, **New Zealand.** 1916, end of Defence of **Kut;** 1st Bn., 9 Officers and 300 men taken prisoners.
30 Th	1808, 1st Bn. 52nd embarked for Sweden.

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MAY.

1 F	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Baluchistan).
2 S	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3 S	1917, third battle of the **Scarpe**; 5th Bn. heavily engaged.
4 M	1811, the Light Division on the River Duas Casas, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5 Tu	1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6 W	**Accession Day.** 1841, death of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding the 43rd.
7 Th	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of French after battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8 F	1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd. 1917, battle of **Doiran**; 7th Bn. (casualties, 15 Officers and 456 men) and 8th Bn. both present.
9 S	1915, battle of **Aubers**; 2nd Bn. in reserve.
10 S	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11 M	1809, company detachments of 43rd and 52nd served with Brig.-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12 Tu	1809, passage of the Douro.
13 W	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14 Th	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15 F	1791, engagement at Seringapatam; 52nd present. 1915, battle of **Festubert**; attack made by 2nd Bn. at Richebourg; casualties, 20 Officers and 375 men.
16 S	1813, the Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington at Espeja (Spain).

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MAY.

17 S	1808, 52nd, with Army for protection of Sweden, reached Gothenburg from England.
18 M	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 Tu	1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. "*Tamar*" at Gibraltar for England.
20 W	**Ascension Day.** 1915, 5th Bn. arrived Boulogne from England.
21 Th	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 F	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 S	1900, Sgt. F. Hudson promoted 2nd Lieut. South Lancashire Regiment.
24 S	1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich en route for Portugal.
25 M	1809, 1st Bns. 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 Tu	1916, 2/4th and 2/1st Bucks Bns. arrived Havre from England.
27 W	1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brig.-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in khaki; the first Regiment so clothed.
28 Th	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 F	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30 S	1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 S	**Whit Sunday.** 1816, 2nd Bn. 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury. 1915, advance on Amara (Tigris); capture of Norfolk Hill by attack in boats, 1st Bn. engaged.

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JUNE.

1 M	1915, 1st Bn. engaged in the capture of Turkish positions on the Tigris.
2 Tu	1825, Lieut.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne, promoted.
3 W	**Birthday of H.M. the King.** 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch*; detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 Th	1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 F	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 S	1915, 1st Bn. reached Amara ; battle of **Mount Sorrel** (France), 6th Bn. present.
7 S	1916, 1st Bn. (previously Provisional Bn.) moved to Amara to refit.
8 M	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 Tu	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 W	1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 Th	1762, capture of Moro, Havannah, 43rd present.
12 F	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax (N.S.) for Staten Island.
13 S	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 S	1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived.
15 M	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe. 1918, battle of the **Piave;** 1/4th and 1/1st Bucks Bns. engaged on the Asiago Plateau in meeting great Austrian offensive.

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JUNE.

16 Tu	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium.
17 W	1775, battle of Bunker Hill (America).
18 Th	1815, battle of **Waterloo;** 52nd, under command of Sir J. Colborne, led the decisive attack on the French Imperial Guard.
19 F	1775, 43rd and 52nd holding and fortifying Charlestown Heights.
20 S	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binche.
21 S	1813, battle of **Vittoria.** 1864, engagement of Te Ranga, 43rd present; Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the V.C.
22 M	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23 Tu	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24 W	**Midsummer Day.** 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25 Th	1844, Sgt.-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26 F	1889, Sgt. T. Diver promoted 2nd Lieut. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
27 S	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28 S	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey.
29 M	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada.
30 Tu	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (second tour). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1 W	1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. 1916, battle of **Albert**; 1/4th and 1st Bucks Bns. present.
2 Th	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil, on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 F	1809, at Vallada on the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd and 95th formed into the Light Brigade, under Major-General Craufurd.
4 S	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 S	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 M	1781, action at Jamestown (America).
7 Tu	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who entered the city—camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India.
8 W	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the River Coa (Portugal).
9 Th	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe camp.
10 F	1810, Ciudad Rodrigo capitulated.
11 S	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 S	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Trimmoo Ghaut.
13 M	1900, Sgt. F. Colquhoun promoted 2nd Lieut. Leicestershire Regiment.
14 Tu	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers.
15 W	1813, engagement on the Heights of Vera.
16 Th	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the Ravee River.
17 F	1803, 43rd made Light Infantry. 1916, battle of **Bazentin**; 1st Bucks Bn. present.

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JULY.

18 S	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first tour.
19 S	1916, 2/1st Bucks Bn. heavily engaged near Fromelles; 2/4th also present.
20 M	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 Tu	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca.
22 W	1812, battle of **Salamanca.** 1915, 6th Bn. arrived at Boulogne from England.
23 Th	1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France), by Lady Blakeney. 1916, battle of **Pozières;** 1/4th and 1st Bucks Bn. heavily engaged.
24 F	1807, 52nd embarked for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the Coa, near Almeida.
25 S	1827, Occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 S	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 M	1809, the Light Brigade under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 52 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 Tu	1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (52 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers).
29 W	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen.
30 Th	1915, action of **Hooge**; 5th Bn. present. 1917, 2nd Bn. took part in attack on Guillemont (**Delville Wood**).
31 F	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1 S	1914, 1st Bn. at Ahmednagar, 17th Brigade, Poona Division (India). 2nd Bn. Aldershot, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division.
2 S	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3 M	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropesa; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4 Tu	1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany; mobilization ordered.
5 W	1914, 4th (T.F.) Bn. mobilized at Oxford; Bucks (T.F.) Bn. at Aylesbury and proceeded to Cosham, Hants.
6 Th	1812, after Salamanca, the Light Division at the head of the Army, marched on Madrid.
7 F	1798, 52nd after 15 years in India arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, and 166 rank and file.
8 S	1914, 3rd (Special Reserve) Bn. mobilized at Cowley Barracks and proceeded to Portsmouth.
9 S	1817, 43rd (in brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10 M	1804, 2nd Bn. 43rd raised.
11 Tu	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain, from 52nd.
12 W	1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13 Th	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havannah.**
14 F	1914, 2nd Bn. disembarked at Boulogne.
15 S	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16 S	1917, battle of **Langemarck;** 1/4th, 1/1st Bucks, and 6th Bns. actively engaged; 5th Bn. also present.

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AUGUST.

17 M	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 Tu	1916, 7th Bn. at capture of Horsehoe Hill (Macedonia).
19 W	1808, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 Th	1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 F	1808, battle of **Vimiera.**
22 S	1917, 2/4th and 2/1st Bucks Bns. heavily engaged in fighting before Ypres.
23 S	1793, 52nd present at the capture of Pondicherry (India). 1914, battle of **Mons;** 2nd Bn. present. 1918, battle of **Albert;** 2nd Bn. present.
24 M	1914, **Retreat from Mons** commenced; 5th (Service) Bn. formed at Deepcut (Aldershot). 1916, 5th Bn. present at capture of **Delville Wood.**
25 Tu	1918, capture of Behagnies and Sapignies villages by 2nd Bn.
26 W	1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 Th	1776, engagement at Brook Lyne, Long Island (America).
28 F	1857, 52nd at Delhi.
29 S	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal).
30 S	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 M	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of San Sebastian.

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SEPTEMBER.

1 Tu	1807, Danish Expedition, 2nd Bn. 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2 W	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3 Th	1916, battle of **Guillemont**; 6th Bn. heavily engaged.
4 F	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almaraz, engaged with the French and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5 S	1807, siege of Copenhagen. 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny). 1914, end of Retreat from Mons.
6 S	1857, 52nd before Delhi; 340 men in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7 M	1760, capitulation of Montreal (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of Copenhagen. 1841, Sgt.-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1914, battle of the **Marne**; 2nd Bn. present.
8 Tu	1914, 1st Bn. at Ahmednagar received orders to mobilize.
9 W	1821, Sgt.-Major H. Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10 Th	1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Paulighautcherry (India).
11 F	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at Brandywine (American War of Independence).
12 S	1914, battle of the **Aisne** commenced; 2nd Bn. present. 1918, Cpl. W. Wilcox, 2/4th Bn., near Laventie, gained the V.C.; battle of **Havrincourt**, 2nd Bn. engaged.
13 S	1759, 43rd took part in the battle of **Quebec.**
14 M	1857, 52nd severely engaged at the storming of the Cashmere Gate, **Delhi**; V.C.'s won by L.-Cpl. Smith and Bugler Hawthorne; Sgt.-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment. 1914, 2/4th (T.F.) Bn. raised at Oxford; 6th (Service) Bn. formed at Old Dean Common (Camberley).

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SEPTEMBER.

15 Tu	1916, battle of **Flers-Courcellette;** 5th Bn. present at Gueudecourt.
16 W	1857, 52nd engaged in severe street fighting in Delhi.
17 Th	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation.
18 F	1916, battle of **Flers-Courcellette;** 6th Bn. present. 1918, battle of **Doiran;** 7th and 8th Bns. present.
19 S	1915, 8th Bn. arrived at Havre from England.
20 S	1917, battle of the **Menin Road;** 6th Bn. heavily engaged.
21 M	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry; 52nd present.
22 Tu	1915, 7th Bn. arrived at Boulogne from England.
23 W	1911, L.-Sgt. C. F. B. Smith promoted 2nd Lieut. Suffolk Regiment.
24 Th	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra, on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 F	1915, battle of **Loos;** attack made by 2nd Bn. at Givenchy (casualties, 9 Officers and 226 men); 5th Bn. attacked Bellewarde Farm, Ypres (casualties, 13 Officers and 463 men).
26 S	1914, 7th Bn. formed at Oxford and moved to camp at Codford St. Mary (Wilts.).
27 S	1810, battle of **Busaco;** Pte. James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action took prisoner the French General Simon.
28 M	1915, battle of **Kut;** 1st Bn. engaged.
29 Tu	**Michaelmas Day.** 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Dinaporam (India).
30 W	1918, Armistice with Bulgaria declared (7th and 8th Bns.).

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OCTOBER.

1 Th	1918, battle of the **Canal du Nord**; 2nd Bn. engaged.
2 F	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras, reached Pombal.
3 S	1868, 52nd arrived at Malta.
4 S	1902, 1st Bn. arrived in England from the South African War.
5 M	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 Tu	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (America).
7 W	1748, 43rd (originally 54th) re-numbered 43rd. 1813, passage of the Bidassoa. 1916, battle of **Transloy**; 6th Bn. engaged.
8 Th	1918, battle of **Cambrai**; 2nd Bn. in support holding Noyelles sur L'Escaut.
9 F	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera.
10 S	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters.
11 S	1887, new Colours presented to 1st Bn. by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir W. Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 M	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 Tu	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 W	1914, 8th Bn. formed at Oxford and proceeded to Codford St. Mary.
15 Th	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.

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OCTOBER.

16 F	1908, the title of the Regiment changed to The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
17 S	1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara, preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18 S	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America).
19 M	1914, first battle of **Ypres** commenced; 2nd Bn. present.
20 Tu	1817, 52nd, as part of the Army of Occupation in France, arrived at Thérouanne and went into cantonments.
21 W	1914, battle of **Langemarck**; 2nd Bn. heavily engaged.
22 Th	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23 F	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation, reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. 1918, battle of the **Selle**; 2nd and 2/4th Bns. engaged not far from Valenciennes.
24 S	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25 S	1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for the West Indies.
26 M	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27 Tu	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28 W	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29 Th	1808, 1st Bn. 43rd landed at Corunna.
30 F	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31 S	1914, battle of **Gheluvelt**; 2nd Bn. actively engaged.

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NOVEMBER.

1 S	1918, Armistice with Turkey declared (1st Bn.). Battle of **Vittorio Veneto**; 1/4th and 1/1st Bucks Bns. actively engaged. Battle of **Valenciennes**; 2/4th Bn. present.
2 M	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 Tu	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 W	1918, Armistice with Austria declared (1/4th and 1/1st Bucks Bns.).
5 Th	1900, Mounted Infantry Company 1st Bn. engaged at Bothaville.
6 F	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbados (West Indies).
7 S	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 S	1804, Sgt.-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 M	1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera, forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 Tu	1813, battle of the **Nivelle.**
11 W	1914, 2nd Bn. attacked and routed the Prussian Guard at battle of **Nonne Bosschen.** 1918, Armistice with Germany declared (2nd and 2/4th Bns.).
12 Th	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne, after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 F	1915, 7th Bn. sailed from Marseilles for Salonika.
14 S	1916, battle of the **Ancre**; 2nd Bn. engaged.

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NOVEMBER.

15 S	1812, the British Army, which had moved from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal, covered by the Light Division.
16 M	1918, 2nd Bn. to Preux-au-Sart to join Army of Occupation in Germany.
17 Tu	1915, 8th Bn. sailed from Marseilles for Salonika. 1918, 2nd Bn. commenced the march to the Rhine.
18 W	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Portugal) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena.
19 Th	1914, 1st Bn. (Indian Expeditionary Force "D") embarked at Bombay for Mesopotamia.
20 F	1917, battle of **Cambrai**; 6th Bn. engaged.
21 S	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22 S	1915, battle of **Ctesiphon**; 1st Bn. heavily engaged (casualties, 13 Officers and 450 men). 1917, 1/4th Bn. left France for Italy.
23 M	1917, 1/1st Bucks Bn. left France for Italy.
24 Tu	1808, Sgt.-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1917, 2nd Bn. transferred by rail from Ypres to Cambrai area.
25 W	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon (after Ferrol).
26 Th	1914, 1st Bn. reached Mesopotamia.
27 F	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28 S	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India.
29 S	1818, 1st Bn. 52nd landed at Ramsgate from France.
30 M	**St. Andrew's Day.** 1917, battle of **Cambrai**; 2nd Bn. engaged in repelling German counter-attacks.

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DECEMBER.

1 Tu	1776, 52nd left New York with expedition to Rhode Island.
2 W	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in Central India.
3 Th	1915, 1st Bn., with remainder of 6th Division, reached Kut.
4 F	1839, the 52nd at Barbados, suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5 S	1914, 1st Bn. reached Camp Magil, above Basra, and disembarked.
6 S	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7 M	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, during his tour in Southern India.
8 Tu	1915, commencement of siege of Kut; 1st Bn. in the Garrison.
9 W	1831, Sgt.-Major Priestly, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1918, 2nd Bn. entered Germany and billeted at Malmedy.
10 Th	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11 F	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men.
12 S	1837, 43rd reached Jones's Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska
13 S	1837, 43rd reached Dedingee Settlement, thermometer below zero.
14 M	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sgt., and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were killed or wounded.
15 Tu	1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16 W	1813, Sgt.-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket" in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17 Th	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War.
18 F	1815, 52nd at St. Germaine, near Paris.
19 S	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 S	1808, 1st Bn. 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Army at Mayorga. 1852, 43rd engaged at Berea (Kaffir War).
21 M	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India).
22 Tu	1858, second engagement at Kirwee (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1st Bn. left England for South Africa.
23 W	1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique.
24 Th	1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1808, the retreat on Corunna commenced.
25 F	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Bns. 43rd and 52nd, as part of Sir J. Moore's rear-guard from Sahagun (Spain), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 S	1815, Occupation of Paris.
27 S	1918, 2nd Bn. reached Stommeln (near Cologne).
28 M	1808, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of the 43rd reached Quebec, 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 Tu	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1st Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation.
30 W	1837, second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2nd Bn. engaged with Afridis in the Khybar Pass.
31 Th	1808, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd, with Sir J. Moore's Army, reached Cambeeros.

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THE ARMY LIST.—DECEMBER, 1924.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

South Midland Area.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762," "Havannah," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Martinique, 1794," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi, 1857," "New Zealand," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg," "South Africa, 1900-2."

The Great War—17 *Battalions*.—**"Mons,"** "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," **"Ypres, 1914, '17," "Langemarck, 1914, '17,"** "Gheluvelt," **"Nonne Bosschen,"** "Aubers," "Festubert, 1915," "Hooge, 1915," "Loos," "Mount Sorrel," **"Somme, 1916, '18,"** "Albert, 1916, '18," "Bazentin," "Delville Wood," "Pozières," "Guillemont," "Flers-Courcelette," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Bapaume, 1917, '18," "Arras, 1917," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917," "Arleux," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," **"Cambrai, 1917, '18,"** "St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Avre," "Lys," "Hazebrouck," "Béthune," "Hindenburg Line," "Havrincourt," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," **"Piave,"** "Vittorio Veneto," "Italy, 1917-18," **"Doiran, 1917, '18,"** "Macedonia, 1915-18," "Kut-al-Amara, 1915," **"Ctesiphon," "Defence of Kut-al-Amara,"** "Khan Baghdadi," "Mesopotamia, 1914-18," "Archangel, 1919."

Agents—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cox's & King's Branch.

Regimental Association—Cowley Barracks, Oxford.

Regular and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) ..	*Shorncliffe (for Rhine).*	3rd Bn. (Oxford Mil.)	*Oxford.*
2nd ,, (52nd ,,) ..	*Rawalpindi (for Razmak).*		
Depot	*Oxford.*	Record Office	*Warwick.*

Territorial Army Battalions.

4th Bn.	*St. Cross Road, Oxford.*	The Buckinghamshire Bn. ..	*Drill Hall, Market Square, Aylesbury.*

Allied Regiment of Dominion of New Zealand.

The Hauraki Regiment.

Colonel .. Hanbury-Williams, Maj.-Gen. *Sir* John, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.*, ret. pay (*Res. of Off.*) 6/4/18

Officer Commanding Depot .. Sanderson, Maj. A. E., *D.S.O.*, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I. 15/2/24

1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular).

Lt.-Colonels (2).

Bayley, A. G., *C.B.E., D.S.O., p.s.c.* (1) 21/12/23
bt. col. 23/6/23

Higgins, C. G., *C.M.G., D.S.O.* [*I*] (2) 15/2/24
1/1/17

Majors (8).

Freestun, W. H. M., *C.M.G., D.S.O.* (2) *s.* 1/9/15
bt. lt.-col. 3/6/17

Whinney, H. F., *D.S.O., O.B.E.* (1) 1/9/15

Tunnard, L. (2) 1/9/15

Sanderson, A. E., *D.S.O.* (1) *d.* 10/3/23
1/1/18

Majors—contd.

Whittall, G. E., *M.C.* (2) 21/12/23
3/6/17

Tolson, W. G., *M.C.* (2) [1] 15/2/24

Paget, B. C. T., *D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c., s.* 15/2/24
3/6/17

Powell, J. J. (1) 2/3/24

Captains (14).

Portal, J. L., *D.S.O.* [2] *s.* 17/5/15

Plowden, G. F. *M.C.* (2) 10/6/15

Paris, A. C. M., M.C., p.s.c., s. 18/10/15
bt. maj. 1/1/18

Brett, R. J., D.S.O., *p.s.c., s.* 18/10/15
bt. maj. 1/1/19

Captains—contd.

Birch Reynardson, H. T. 1/5/20
25/11/15

Horan, K., c.o. 14/12/15

Titherington, G. W., e.a. 2/3/16
bt. maj. 3/6/18

Withington, T. E., *A.F.C.* (2) 30/7/16

Whitfeld, E. H., M.C., *m.c.* 1/1/17

Bailie, C. W. H. (1) 1/1/17

Meade, J. W. (1) *d.* 1/1/17

Naylor, G., M.C. *t.* 1/1/17

Barnard, W. L. (2) *d.* 2/2/21

Crawford, C. B. (2) 1/3/21

Smyth, H. E. F., M.C. (1) *Adjt.* 5/3/21

Baddeley, E. L. O., a.m. 23/3/21

Stevens, C. G. B. [1] 9/4/21

Burt-Smith, B., *M.C.* (1) 1/1/23

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THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY—*cont.*

1st and 2nd Battalions—*contd.*

Captains—contd.

Horley, C. R., *M.C.* (2) 1/1/23
Packe, E. A., *M.B.E.*, *D.F.C.* (1) 1/1/23
Booth, P. (2) 1/2/23
Eagle, H. S. (2) 14/2/23
Hartland-Rowe, R. C. [1] 14/2/23
Vernon, *H. c.o.* 15/2/23
Smith, E. A., *M.C.* (2) 15/2/23
V.C. Toye, A. M., *M.C.* (1) 26/4/24

Subalterns (34).

Lieutenants.

Giles, L. W., *M.C.* (2) 1/1/17
Eyston, C. J. (1) 19/1/18
Colvill, D. C., *M.C.* (1) 27/4/18
Hamilton, A. B. (1) 27/4/18
Huggard, G. C. (2) 4/7/18
Coad, R. H. (2) 23/8/18
Ames, *W. A. R.* (2) *Adjt.* 1/11/18
Slattery, S. C. P. (1) 1/11/18
Wootten, K. S. (2) 5/1/19
Randall, L. R. (1) 5/1/19
Yeoman, W. T. (2) 1/6/19
Jefferson, K. S. (1) 21/6/19
Doyne, R. H. (1) *d.* 24/10/19
Thorne, J. (2) *d.* 24/10/19
Winsloe, R. D. (2) 24/10/19
Clarke, W. G. *s.* 21/2/20
Newton-King, D. S. (1) 20/12/20
Jarvis, J. B. (1) 16/7/21
Kilburn, J. E. D., *d.* 16/7/21
Last, M. H. S. (1) 15/12/21
Stebbing, J. L. (1) 24/12/22
Theobalds, J. A. (2) 14/7/23
Richards, E. C. (2) 23/12/23
Stephens, M. T. (2) 23/12/23
Graham, J. P. A. G. (1) 23/12/23
Conant, R. T. (2) 31/8/24

2nd Lieutenants.

Branson, C. W. P. (1) 1/2/23
O'Connor, D. M. (2) 30/8,23
Hughes, G. G. (2) 31/1/24
Wykeham, G. C. H. (2) 31/1/24
Amherst, *Hon.* H. W. (1) 31/1/24
Slessor, A. B. (1) 27/8/24
Bayley, K. (2) 27/8/24
Bernard, C. B. A. (1) 27/8/24
Metcalfe, P. F. (2) 30/8/24
Cooke, R. H. (1) 30/8/24

Adjutants (2).

Ames, W. A. R., *lt.* (2) 1/3/22
Smyth, H. E. F., *M.C.*, *capt.* (1) 30/4/24

Quarter-Masters (3).

Mason, A. E. (1) 7/11/14
capt. 3/6/19
Roberts, F. M., *M.C.*, *capt. d.* 25/8/17
Clare, F., *D.C.M.*, *lt.* (2) 30/6/24

Militia.

Captain.

✕ Chippindale, F. W. 17/2/16

3rd Battalion (Militia).

Hon. Colonel.

✕ *Marlborough*, Rt. Hon. the Duke of, K.G., TD, *t.a.* 14/6/08

Lt.-Colonel.

Blyth, J., *C.B.E.* 1/1/17

Captains.

✕ Godsal, P., *M.C.* 7/6/02
✕ *Dashwood*, *R. H. S.* 1/12/07
✕ Spencer, A. V., *D.S.O.* 2/2/15
✕ Fowke, C. A. F., *M.C.* 6/11/15

4th Battalion (Territorial).

St. Cross Road, Oxford.

Hon. Colonel.

North, The Lord, TD 9/1/95

Lt.-Colonel.

✕ Ballard, J. A. (*Lt.-Col. Res. of Off.*) *t.a.* 7/10/24

Major.

✕ Long, B., *M.C.* 26/11/24

Captains.

✕ Symonds, R. F., *t.a.* 4/8/17
✕ Edmunds, M. W., *t.a.* 16/6/20
✕ Smith, S. 2/9/21
✕ Constable, J. M., *M.C.* †26/3/24

Lieutenants.

✕ Gray, V. C. 30/11/18
✕ Dupont, E. C. 1/3/19
✕ Greenwood, R. O. 23/7/20
✕ Young, A. R. R. 24/7/20

2nd Lieutenants.

Woolmer, S. G. 5/7/21
Moore, E. D. 10/1/23
Whinney, D. H. 12/3/24

Adjutant.

✕ Naylor, G., *M.C.*, Capt. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I. 5/11/23

Quarter-Master.

✕ Arlett, G. T., *D.C.M.*, *lt.* 1/7/21

[Uniform—*Scarlet.* Facings—*White.*]

Cadet Units affiliated.
Cowley C. Corps.
Burford Grammar School C. Corps.
Lord William's Grammar Sch., Thame, C. Corps.
The Woodstock C. Corps.
Magdalen College School C. Corps.
Henley Royal Grammar School C. Corps.

Buckinghamshire Battalion (Territorial).

Drill Hall, Market Square, Aylesbury.

Hon. Colonel.

Cottesloe, The Lord, VD, TD, *t.a.* 2/9/15

Lt.-Colonel.

✕ Crouch, G. R., *M.C.*, *t.a.* 1/11/22

Major.

✕ Hall, P. A., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, *t.a.* 31/1/23

Captains.

✕ Viney, O. V. 1/6/16
✕ Burnett-Brown, A. D., *M.C.* 1/6/16
✕ *Troutbeck*, *G. L.* (*att. O.T.C.*) 10/8/16
✕ Woollard, F. S. †9/8/22
✕ Pullman, H. J., *M.C.* 30/8/22

Lieutenants.

✕ Norman, R. E. 31/7/20
✕ Parrott, G. F., *M.C.* 31/7/20
✕ Humphreys, J. R. 15/7/22
Eliot, P. S. 2/2/23
✕ Welbourne, A. C. 22/3/23
Sleigh, R. P. 11/7/23
Parshall, H. F. 3/12/23

2nd Lieutenants.

Meggs, T. E. A. 23/2/23
Sale, R. D. R. 1/6/23
Rowland, J. W. 3/7/24

Adjutant.

✕ Leslie, J. T., *M.C.*, Capt. R. Berks R. 22/12/23

Quarter-Master.

✕ Nichol, E., *M.C.*, *capt.* 17/2/15

[Uniform—*Dark Grey.* Facings—*Scarlet.*]

Cadet Units affiliated.
Aylesbury Grammar School C. Corps.
Slough Secondary School Cadets.

Supplementary Reserve of Officers.

Category B.

2nd Lieutenant.

✕ Southam, E. H. 19/11/24

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED,

DECEMBER 31, 1924.

RANK.	NAME.	APPOINTMENT.
Major ..	B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.	G.S.O.2 (Imperial General Staff Department), War Office.
Captain and Bt.-Major	A. C. M. Paris, M.C., p.s.c.	D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh area.
Captain and Bt.-Major	R. J. Brett, D.S.O., p.s.c.	Brigade-Major, 10th Infantry Brigade.
Captain ..	K. Horan	Adjutant, Malacca Volunteer Corps.
Captain and Bt.-Major	G. W. Titherington ..	Attached Egyptian Army.
Captain ..	E. H. Whitfeld, M.C. ..	Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at R.M.C., Sandhurst.
Captain ..	G. Naylor, M.C. ..	Adjutant, 4th Bn. (T.A.).
Captain ..	E. L. O. Baddeley ..	Serving under the Air Ministry (Hon. Flt.-Lieut.), Aircraft Depot, Karachi, East Indies
Captain ..	H. Vernon	Employed with the 5th (Kenya) Bn. King's African Rifles.
Lieut. ..	W. G. Clarke	A.D.C. to G.O.C. Poona District, East Indies.

FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY, DECEMBER 31, 1924.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	ON REGL. STRENGTH.	APPOINTMENT.
Colonel	L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., p.s.c.	Jan. 1, 1919.	1895–1920	A.A. and Q.M.G. Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control, Berlin.
Colonel	J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O., p.s.c.	Jan. 1, 1919.	1898–1920	G.S.O.1 Staff College, Camberley.
Colonel	F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G., p.s.c.	June 3, 1920.	1897–1923	A.A.G. (A.G.'s Department), War Office.
Colonel	E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.	June 3, 1922.	1897–1924	Half-pay.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY, DECEMBER 31, 1924—*Continued.*

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	ON REGL. STRENGTH.	APPOINTMENT.
Major ..	A. C. D. Thorne	Sept. 1, 1915.	1900–1901	Supernumerary List, Indian Army.
Captain	C. S. Baines, D.S.O.	Oct. 18, 1915.	1910–1919	Half-pay.
Captain	J. B. Slade-Baker.	Jan. 13, 1919.	1915–1920	R.A.O.C., Indian Army.
Captain	N. G. Clarke	Mar. 1, 1921.	1915–1922	Half-pay.
Captain	T. G. C. Caulfeild-Stoker	April 6, 1921.	1915–1924	Half-pay.
Captain	R. Pennell, D.S.O.	Aug. 10, 1921.	1921–1922	Half-pay.
Captain	T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, M.C.	Jan. 1, 1923.	1915–1924	Half-pay.
Captain	F. S. Straight, M.C.	Jan. 6, 1923.	1914–1922	Royal Corps of Signals.
Captain	F. W. S. Jourdain.	Feb. 15, 1923.	1922–1923	Royal Corps of Signals.
Captain	M. F. M. Parkes, M.C.	Feb. 15, 1923.	1915–1924	Royal Corps of Signals (attached Egyptian Army).

FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT NOW IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE,

DECEMBER 31, 1924.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	ON REGL. STRENGTH.	APPOINTMENT.
Air-Vice Marshal	H. R. M. Brooke Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. A.F.C., p.s.c.	Jan. 1, 1924.	1898–1919	Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Andover, April 1, 1922.
Group-Captain	U. J. D. Bourke C.M.G.	Aug. 8, 1919.	1903–1919	Group-Captain, Inland Area Aircraft Depot, Henlow, Sta., Beds., April 10, 1922.
Group-Captain	F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O. p.s.a.	Nov. 1, 1919.	1905–1919	Group-Captain, Central Flying School, Upavon, Marlborough, Wilts, Jan. 1, 1923.
Flight-Lieut.	H. V. Pendavis, D.S.O.	April 1, 1918.	1915–1919	Under instruction at School of Photography, South Farnborough.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, DECEMBER 31, 1924.

(A) GENERAL LIST.

Major-Generals.

Davies, H. R., C.B.

Fanshawe, Sir R., K.C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c. (l.) (R.) (Hon. Col. 7th Bn. Worc. Regt.).

Hanbury-Williams, Sir John, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (Colonel of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry).

Colonels (Substantive).

Eden, A. J. F., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.).

Frith, C. H., C.B.E.

Higgins, C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.).

Marriott-Dodington, W., C.M.G., p.s.c. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.).

(B) REGIMENTAL LIST.

CLASS I.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Foljambe, Hon. G. W. F. S., D.S.O. ..	February 11, 1919
Sullivan, G. A., D.S.O.	March 11, 1919
Nisbet, H. C.	March 12, 1919
Benson, C. B., D.S.O. (L.), (Lieut.-Col. ret. T.F.)	May 5, 1919
Southey, J. A.	July 2, 1919
Bartlett, A. J. N., D.S.O.	August 19, 1919
Pollock, J. A., D.S.O.	January 10, 1920
Crosse, R. B., D.S.O.	March 20, 1920
Weatherby, J. T., D.S.O., p.s.c. ..	December 18, 1920
Ballard, J. A. (Lt.-Col. 4th Bn. Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry) ..	January 14, 1921
Blewitt, G., D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c. ..	February 8, 1922
Boyle, C. R. C., D.S.O...	August 31, 1922

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Majors.

Stephens, R. (Major 4th Bn. Wilts Regt.)	June 6, 1918
Loverock, R. C., D.S.O., O.B.E. ..	August 25, 1918
Terry, W. E. C.	December 28, 1921
Dent, L. M. E., D.S.O., s.c.	June 1, 1922

Captains.

Milne, F. D. R., M.C.	January 26, 1917
McEnroy, P., D.S.O., M.C.	March 11, 1917
Clegg, W. E.	August 13, 1919
Addington, R. N., M.C.	May 14, 1920

Lieutenants.

Sturges, O. H. M.	December 10, 1916
Shaw, J. W.	January 1, 1917
Whitehead, P. H. R.	October 7, 1917
Isaac, A. H.	February 16, 1918
Murray, J. B.	April 4, 1918
Coleman, W. H. J.	April 21, 1918
Blyth, E. K.	April 27, 1918
Northam, N. F...	April 27, 1918
Haymen, D. E...	March 4, 1919
Holland, F. C.	June 21, 1919
Cassidy, J. M.	March 20, 1920
Muriel, L. F.	October 10, 1920
Plaistowe, F. H.	December 28, 1920
Sheppard, C. H.	May 13, 1921
D'Arcy, G. C. W.	May 19, 1921
Martyr, A.	January 19, 1922
Woods, H. J.	November 22, 1922
Cross, H. A.	April 15, 1923

Second Lieutenants.

Croxall, A.	February 9, 1922
Gossage, S. M.	December 6, 1923

CLASS II.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Feilden, R. M., C.B.E.	September 17, 1918
Ward, L. E. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., s. ..	April 30, 1919
Brooke, N. P., D.S.O. (l.)	May 30, 1923

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Majors.

Henley, C. F.	September 1, 1915
Wood, H. L.	September 1, 1915
Morland, W. E. T., D.S.O., M.C. ..	January 18, 1917
Chichester, C. O.	May 31, 1919
Sewell, D. A. D., O.B.E.	August 29, 1922
Wyld, J. W. G., D.S.O., M.C., s.c. ..	February 27, 1924

Captains.

Mundey, S. C. B.	June 10, 1915
Field, G., M.C.	September 21, 1916
Cardy, A. G., M.C., D.C.M.	January 1, 1917
Wooding, W.	January 1, 1917
Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O., M.C. ..	October 3, 1917
Tipping, F. W., M.B.E.	November 29, 1917
Murray, C. H.	April 8, 1920
McEvoy, E.	May 11, 1920
Merrie, D. B.	April 16, 1921
Fullbrook-Leggatt, L. E. W. O., M.C.	February 16, 1922
Sumption, F.	September 1, 1922

Lieutenants.

Vigars, E. H., D.C.M.	August 13, 1917
Cowan, J. L.	August 14, 1918
Wright, J. W., M.M.	August 15, 1918
Atkins, J.	September 9, 1918
Davidson, M. C.	October 4, 1918
Bennett, A., M.B.E.	February 28, 1919
Cuthbert, C. H.	April 27, 1919
Beckett, G. J.	April 27, 1919
Simmons, E. C.	June 21, 1919
Reddy, T. H.	July 31, 1919
Brown, G. H.	August 27, 1919
Harman, R. M.	November 29, 1919
Forse, J. F.	August 28, 1920
Manning, D. E. B.	July 16, 1921

Second Lieutenants.

Collins, R. W. G.	March 28, 1914
Kelly, G. F.	February 27, 1918
Crosfield, L. M...	September 26, 1920

Quarter-Master.

Heatly, J., Capt.	October 14, 1911

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1924.

January 8.—Major and Bt. Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Colonel (December 21, 1923) (substituted for notification in Gazette of December 21, 1923).

January 15.—Captain W. E. C. Terry retires on retired pay (January 16), and is granted rank of Major.

To be Colonel (January 1), Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G., half-pay list, with seniority June 3, 1920.

R.A.R.O. Major W. E. C. Terry (Captain retired pay), to be Major (January 16), with seniority December 28, 1921.

January 18.—Bucks Bn.: Captain J. T. Leslie, M.C., R. Berks. R., to be Adjutant (December 22, 1923).

January 22.—Bucks Bn.: Captain W. E. C. Terry vacates appointment of Adjutant (December 22, 1923).

February 1.—Colonel ceasing to be employed, placed on half-pay:—C. H. Frith, C.B.E. (January 31).

Gentlemen Cadets from R.M. College to be 2nd Lieuts. (January 31): Graham George Hughes, Godfrey Charles Herbert Wykeham.

February 5.—Gentleman Cadet Hon. Humphrey William Amherst, from R.M. College, to be 2nd

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Lieut. (January 31), with seniority next below G. C. H. Wykeham (substituted for the notification which appeared in the "Gazette," dated February 1, under The King's R.).

February 8.—R.M. College. Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Captain E. H. Whitfeld, M.C., *vice* Captain F. D. Trollope Bellew, D.S.O., M.C., Somerset L.I. (January 30).

February 12.—Commands and Staff. Bt. Major R. J. Brett, D.S.O., from G.S.O. 3rd Grade, War Office, to be Bde. Major, *vice* Major C. T. Tomes, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Warwick Regiment (February 1).

February 15.—Commands and Staff. A.A.G. Colonel L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., relinquishes his appointment at the War Office (February 15).

G.S.O. 2nd Grade. Major N. P. Brooke, D.S.O., relinquishes his appointment (December 26, 1923).

Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the half-pay list (February 15).

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Colonel (February 15).

Major J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O., retires on retired pay (February 15), and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

The following Captains to be Majors (February 15):—W. G. Tolson, M.C., Bt. Major B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C.

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Colonel ceasing to be employed placed on half-pay, L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O. (February 15).

R.A.R.O. Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O. (Major retired pay), to be Lieut.-Colonel (February 15), with seniority December 18, 1920.

February 22.—Captain E. H. Whitfeld, M.C., is seconded for service as an officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, R.M. College (January 30).

March 4.—Major N. P. Brooke, D.S.O., retires on retired pay (March 2), and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

R.A.R.O. Lieut.-Colonel N. P. Brooke, D.S.O. (Major, retired pay), to be Lieut.-Colonel (March 2), with seniority May 30, 1923.

March 11.—Captain J. J. Powell to be Major (March 2).

March 14.—Captain H. S. Eagle is restored to establishment (February 15); Lieut. G. C. Huggard resigns his commission (March 15).

R.A.R.O. G. C. Huggard, late Lieut., to be Lieut. (March 15), with seniority July 4, 1918.

March 18.—R.A.R.O. 2nd Lieut. H. J. Woods, to be Lieut. (November 22, 1922).

March 21.—Captain T. G. C. Caulfeild-Stoker is placed on the half-pay list on account of ill-health (March 21).

March 25.—Colonel A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O., retires on retired pay (March 23), and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-General.

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March 28.—The following temporary appointments are made:—A.A. and Q.M.G.—Colonel L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., *vice* Colonel W. M. Ogg, C.M.G., D.S.O. (March 16).

Lieut.-Colonel to be Colonel (March 29):—E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., half-pay list, late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, with seniority June 3, 1922.

April 4.—The following appointment is made at the War Office:—A.A.G. Colonel F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G. (April 1).

April 8.—Territorial Decoration conferred under terms of the Royal Warrant, dated October 13, 1920:—Bucks Bn. Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Williams, retired.

April 22.—Captain T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, M.C. (*secd.* Colonial Office) is placed on the half-pay list on account of ill-health (April 23).

April 25.—Lieut. A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., from Middlesex Regiment, to be Captain (April 26).

R.A.R.O. Lieut. G. C. W. D'Arcy, from Reserve of Officers, Machine Gun Corps, to be Lieut., with seniority May 19, 1921.

Militia. The following relinquishes appointment of Adjutant, 3rd Battalion: Captain C. W. H. Baillie.

April 29.—Captain J. E. H. Neville, M.C., resigns his commission (April 30).

May 16.—Captain H. E. F. Smyth, M.C., to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. E. H. Neville, M.C. (April 30).

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R.A.R.O. Captain L. E. W. O. Fullbrook-Leggatt, M.C., late Captain Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry (Special Reserve), to be Captain (April 23), with seniority February 2, 1922.

June 13.—Captain C. W. F. Stafford resigns his commission (June 14).

June 27.—Captain J. L. Portal, D.S.O., restored to establishment (March 21).

July 1.—Quarter-Master and Captain J. Heatly retires on retired pay (June 30).

Regimental Sgt.-Major F. Clare, D.C.M., to be Quarter-Master with rank of Lieut. (June 30).

July 8.—Militia. 3rd Battalion Major the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., relinquishes his commission (July 9), and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

July 11.—Commands and Staff. Special Appointment (C.FF), Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., relinquishes temporary appointment (June 9).

July 22.—Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., half-pay list, is restored to full pay from February 15 to 21.

August 15.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Shiffner, resigns his commission (August 16).

R.A.R.O. Captain E. McEvoy, late Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, retired list, to be Captain, May 11 1920, seniority, August 4, 1919.

August 26.—Colonel retires on retired pay:—C. H. Frith, C.B.E. (August 27).

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August 29.—Gentlemen Cadets from the R.M. College to be 2nd Lieuts. (Dated August 17):—Anthony Bristow Slessor, Kenneth Bayley, Charles Brodrick Amyas Bernard, Peter Fenwick Metcalfe, Reginald Hunter Cooke.

September 2.—Captain N. F. Barwell, M.C., is restored to establishment (April 30).

September 9.—Captain N. F. Barwell, M.C., resigns his commission (September 20), and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

September 23.—Captain H. T. Birch-Reynardson is restored to establishment (September 20).

Lieut. F. C. L. A. Lowndes, M.C., resigns his commission (September 15).

R.A.R.O. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Cross to be Lieut. (April 15, 1923).

September 26.—2nd Lieut. R. T. Conant to be Lieut. (August 31).

October 14.—Memoranda. Captain and Bt.-Major (local Lieut.-Colonel) J. W. G. Wyld, D.S.O., M.C., relinquishes local rank on ceasing to command 3rd Regiment Iraq Levies (October 5).

October 24.—Commands and Staff. The following temporary appointment is made:—D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Bt. Major A. C. M. Paris, M.C., *vice* Bt. Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Munby, C.M.G., D.S.O., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (October 15).

Captain and Bt. Major A. C. M. Paris, M.C., is seconded for service on Staff (October 15).

October 28.—Captain R. C. Hartland-Rowe is restored to establishment (October 15).

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November 4.—Commands and Staff. Assistant Military Secretary. Captain C. G. B. Stevens, relinquishes his appointment (November 2).

Captain and Bt. Major J. W. G. Wyld, D.S.O., M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (November 5), and is granted the rank of Major.

R.A.R.O. Major J. W. G. Wyld, D.S.O., M.C. (Captain and Bt. Major retired list), to be Major (November 5), seniority February 27.

November 18.—Staff: Deputy Assistant Director of T.A. Captain H. T. Birch-Reynardson, relinquishes his appointment at War Office (July 30).

Supplementary Reserve of Officers: 2nd Lieut. E. H. Southam, late T.A., to be 2nd Lieut. (November 19).

December 16.—Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., D.S.O., retires on retired pay (December 17), and is granted rank of Colonel, with hon. rank of Brig.-General.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Freestun, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Colonel (December 17).

Captain J. L. Portal, D.S.O., to be Major (December 17).

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RECORDS OF THE FIRST BATTALION, 1924.

Roll of Officers—January 1, 1924.

Lieut.-Colonel.

A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O. (Bt.-Colonel).

Majors.

J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O.[1]
H. F. Whinney, D.S.O., O.B.E.
A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.

Captains.

W. G. Tolson, M.C.
A. C. M. Paris, M.C. (Bt.-Major).
J. W. Meade.
B. Burt-Smith, M.C.
J. J. Powell.[1]
C. W. H. Bailie.
H. E. F. Smyth, M.C.
E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C.

Lieutenants.

F. C. L. A. Lowndes, M.C.
D. C. Colvill, M.C.[1]
S. C. P. Slattery.
K. S. Jefferson.
C. A. Sawyer.
J. B. Jarvis.
J. L. Stebbing.
C. J. Eyston.
A. B. Hamilton.
L. R. Randall.
R. H. Doyne.[1]
D. S. Newton King.
M. H. S. Last.

2nd Lieutenants.

J. P. A. G. Graham.
C. W. P. Branson.

[1] Serving at Regimental Depot.

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Adjutant.

Captain J. E. H. Neville, M.C.

Quartermaster.

Captain A. E. Mason.

Attached.

Major G. E. Whittall, M.C. (2nd Bn.).
2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor (2nd Bn.).

Regimental Sergeant-Major.

A. J. Cowley.

Bandmaster.

E. Smith.

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.

C. Moody.

Orderly-Room Sergeant.

Q.M.S. E. Usher.

Instructor of Musketry.

C.S.M. B. Boulcott.

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COMPANIES OF THE FIRST BATTALION.—JANUARY 1, 1924.

Coy.	Commander.	Platoon Commanders.	Coy. Sgt.-Major.	C.Q.M.Sgt.
A.	Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C.	Lieut. C. A. Sawyer .. .. .. 2nd Lieut. C. W. P. Branson.	S. Tyler, M.M. ..	G. Fowler.
B.	Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.	Lieut. F. C. L. A. Lowndes, M.C. .. Lieut. L. R. Randall. 2nd Lieut. J. P. A. G. Graham.	P. Sheppard	F. Conson, M.M.
C.	Bt.-Major A. C. M. Paris, M.C.	Lieut. C. J. Eyston .. .. .. Lieut. S. C. P. Slattery. Lieut. M. H. S. Last.	W. Mitchell	P. Barlow, M.M.
D.	Captain H. E. F. Smyth, M.C.	Lieut. K. S. Jefferson .. .. .. Lieut. J. B. Jarvis. Lieut. J. L. Stebbing.	W. Edwards	A. Weymouth.
H.Q. Wing.	Captain J. W. Meade ..	Lieut. A. B. Hamilton.. .. .. Lieut. D. S. Newton King.	B. Boulcott	W. Pattenden.

Not yet posted to Companies: Captains W. G. Tolson, M.C., C. W. H. Bailie, and B. Burt-Smith, M.C.

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SUMMARY OF FIRST BATTALION DIARY.

January 2.—A party of 25 recruits arrived from the Depot.

January 8.—Lieut. C. A. Sawyer qualified in "Q.I." at a combined Rifle and Lewis Gun Course, at the Small Arms School, Hythe.

Captain and Bt.-Major A. C. M. Paris, M.C., was posted to the Regiment to fill an existing vacancy.

January 9.—Captain W. G. Tolson, M.C., joined for duty and took over the command of "A" Company.

January 17.—2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor embarked for India on posting to the 52nd.

January 26.—Lieut. J. B. Jarvis passed "Distinguished" at the War Office School of Education, Shorncliffe.

February 4.—Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O., proceeded to Oxford to take over the command of the Regimental Depot.

Captain C. W. H. Bailie, took over the command of "B" Company.

February 6.—A party of 28 recruits arrived from the Depot.

February 16.—Lieut. C. J. Eyston, passed in subject A for promotion to Captain.

February 21.—Information was received that Lieut. C. A. Sawyer was killed last night as the result of a motor accident near Challock, Kent.

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He was buried on the 25th inst., at Little Milton, near Wallingford, officers from the Battalion and the Depot being present.

February 29.—Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., embarked for India on posting to the 52nd.

March 1.—2nd Lieut. the Hon. H. W. Amherst joined on first appointment and was posted to "A" Company.

March 3.—"B" and "C" Companies commenced Platoon Training.

March 5.—The King's and Regimental Colours were installed in the Officers' Mess, where it is intended they will be kept in future.

March 19.—In order that the wearing of the Regimental Button on the Service Dress, as authorized by A.C.I. No. 129 of 1924, might be carried out without delay, it was decided that these buttons would be placed on sale in the Regimental Institutes.

March 20.—Major J. J. Powell was posted to the Regiment to fill an existing vacancy.

March 22.—Eight officers attended the 10th Infantry Brigade Staff Tour, which took place in the Shorncliffe District.

April 4.—2nd Lieut. A. J. Lucas joined the Regiment for six weeks' attachment from the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps.

April 17.—Lieut. D. C. Colvill, M.C., joined from the Regimental Depot.

Lieut. D. C. Colvill, M.C., qualified, Class I, at the War Office School of Education.

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April 23.—"B" and "C" Companies were struck off duty to fire the annual range courses.

April 30.—Captain H. E. F. Smyth, M.C., was appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. E. H. Neville, who has resigned his commission.

May 3.—Sergeant Richards and five bandsmen went to Wembley to take part in the massed bands performance at the British Empire Exhibition.

Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Whitton was posted to the Battalion from the Regimental Depot, *vice* Regimental Sergeant-Major A. J. Cowley, who proceeded to the Depot.

May 6.—Captain J. W. Meade proceeded to the Regimental Depot for a tour of duty, *vice* Major J. J. Powell.

Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C., assumed command of the Headquarter Wing, *vice* Captain Meade.

Information was received that Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C., had obtained a "Distinguished Certificate" at the Royal Air Force School of Army Co-operation.

May 16.—A party of 21 recruits joined from the Depot.

May 26.—"A" and "D" Companies were struck off duty to fire the annual range courses.

June 3.—The Regiment paraded to "Troop the Colour" on the Birthday of His Majesty the King.

Four guards were formed, one from each company, each consisting of 3 officers, 2 guides and 32 files.

The Regimental Colour was trooped.

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No. 1 Guard (Escort to the Colour) "C" Company. Officer carrying the Colour: Lieut. D. S. Newton-King.

Sergeant carrying the colour: L.-Sgt. Giles.

June 6.—A party of 24 recruits joined from the Depot.

June 7.—The Machine Gun Platoon marched to Lydd to fire the machine-gun course.

June 9.—Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., was posted to the Regiment on promotion from the Middlesex Regiment.

July 4.—A party of 10 officers and 226 other ranks—"A," "B," and "D" Companies and the Signallers—proceeded to Bisley to mark in the National Rifle Association Meeting.

A party of 30 recruits joined from the Depot.

July 21.—The Bisley detachment returned to Shorncliffe.

Information was received that Lieut. K. S. Jefferson had been appointed a PlatoonCommander at the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot.

July 23.—Lieut. D. S. Newton-King passed in subject A for promotion to Captain.

July 25.—A party of 30 recruits joined from the Depot.

July 30.—The Regiment gave a demonstration to the rest of the Brigade of "A Battalion on the Defence" near Paddlesworth.

August 2.—The Regiment took part in the Shorncliffe Garrison Torchlight Tattoo, which continued till Tuesday 5th inst.

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August 7.—Regimental Rifle Meeting commenced.

Information received that the Regiment would move to the Rhine about the 29th of January, in relief of the 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.

August 23.—Battalion Training commenced. Owing to foot-and-mouth disease, the move of the 10th Infantry Brigade to Aldershot for training with the remainder of the 4th Division was cancelled. Battalion Training was to be carried out instead locally at Shorncliffe, Dover and Lydd.

The first week of Battalion Training was carried out at Shorncliffe.

Captain T. B. Trappes-Lomax, Scots Guards, was attached to the Regiment for duty as an umpire during Battalion and Brigade Training.

August 30.—The Regiment marched to Lydd for the second week of Battalion Training.

The Regiment carried out platoon field firing and the annual revolver course while in camp at Lydd.

September 4.—Information was received that owing to the very wet weather, the move of the Regiment to Dover for the third week of Battalion Training was cancelled.

September 9.—The following 2nd Lieuts. were posted to the Regiment on first appointment:—2nd Lieut. A. B. Slessor, 2nd Lieut. C. B. A. Bernard, 2nd Lieut. R. H. Cooke (attached pending posting).

September 10.—The Regiment marched to Ringwood near Deal to carry out night operations.

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A night advance with an attack at dawn was conducted by Major H. F. Whinney, D.S.O., O.B.E. The G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command witnessed the operation and expressed himself as satisfied with the work carried out by the Regiment.

On the morning of the 11th, the Regiment was conveyed back to Shorncliffe by bus.

This completed the Battalion Training for the year.

September 16.—Information received that Lieut. K. S. Jefferson had been awarded a Higher Standard Physical Training Certificate at the Course at the Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot.

September 18.—Orders were issued that Buff Belts would be taken into wear for walking out, with effect from the 22nd inst.

September 19.—A draft of 30 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depot.

October 4.—The Battalion Training Cadre, under Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., started a ten-weeks' course for N.C.O.'s.

October 6.—Lieut. J. P. A. G. Graham proceeded to the Machine Gun School at Netheravon.

October 9.—Major A. C. M. Paris, M.C., proceeded to Shrewsbury to take up the appointment of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh Area.

October 15.—A draft of 3 N.C.O.'s and 98 other ranks under the command of Major W. G. Tolson, M.C., embarked in the s.s. *Marglen* for India.

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October 17.—A draft of 25 recruits joined from the Regimental Depot.

October 29.—Information received that Lieut. M. H. S. Last had qualified at the School of Signals.

October 31.—A draft of 23 recruits joined from the Regimental Depot.

November 3.—Captain C. G. B. Stevens was posted to the Regiment.

November 5.—The Battalion witnessed a demonstration on Sir John Moore's Plain by No. 5 Squadron, Royal Air Force.

November 9.—Armistice Sunday. All Battalions of the Shorncliffe Garrison took their colours to church and laid them on the altar.

November 18.—Captain H. E. F. Smyth, M.C., proceeded to Aldershot to attend an Adjutants' Physical Training Course.

December 11.—Information received that Lieuts. Jarvis, Last and Stebbing passed for promotion in subject A.

Captain Smyth completed his Physical Training Course at Aldershot.

December 16.—Information received that Lieut. Newton-King is accepted for service in the Soudan.

December 20.—Major H. C. Whinney completed a course at the Senior Officers' School, Sheerness.

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RECORDS OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 1924.

Roll of Officers—January 1, 1924.

Lieut.-Colonel.

E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Majors.

L. Tunnard.

Captains.

G. F. Plowden, M.C.
W. L. Barnard.[1]
C. R. Horley, M.C.
H. S. Eagle.
T. E. Withington, A.F.C.
C. B. Crawford.
P. Booth.
E. A. Smith, M.C.

Lieutenants.

L. W. Giles, M.C.
R. H. Coad, M.M.
W. T. Yeoman.
R. D. Winsloe.
J. E. D. Kilburn.[1]
E. C. Richards.
G. C. Huggard.
K. S. Wootten.
J. Thorne.[1]
W. G. Clarke.
J. A. Theobalds.
M. T. Stephens.
G. E. Shiffner.

Second Lieutenants.

R. T. Conant.

ATTACHED.

2nd Lieut. A. F. B. Powell—Indian Army Unattached List.
2nd Lieut. G. C. Cooke—Indian Army Unattached List.

[1] Serving at Regimental Depot.

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Adjutant.

Lieut. W. A. R. Ames.

Quartermaster.

Captain J. Heatly.

Posted, not yet joined.

Major G. E. Whittall, M.C.
Captain T. G. C. Caulfeild-Stoker.
2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor.

Regimental Sergeant-Major.

F. Clare, D.C.M.

Bandmaster.

C. Neville.

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.

H. Hotine.

Orderly-Room Sergeant.

Sgt. G. Giles.

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COMPANIES OF THE SECOND BATTALION.—1ST JANUARY, 1924.

Coy.	Company Commander.	2nd in Command.	Platoon Commanders.	Coy. Sgt.-Major.	C.Q.M.Sgt.
A.	Captain C. R. Horley, M.C.	——	Lieut. K. S. Wootten. 2nd Lieut. G. E. Shiffner. 2nd Lieut. R. T. Conant. 2nd Lieut. G. C. Cooke, (I.A.U.L.)	Lay, D.C.M., M.M.	North, M.M.
B.	Captain T. E. Withington, A.F.C.	Captain H. S. Eagle.	Lieut. L. W. Giles, M.C. 2nd Lieut. A. F. B. Powell (I.A.U.L.) 2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor.	Smith, D.C.M., M.M.	Tunbridge, M.M.
C.	Captain G. F. Plowden, M.C.	Captain C. B. Crawford.	Lieut. W. T. Yeoman. Lieut. M. T. Stephens.	Watts, D.C.M.	Prenton.
D.	Major L. Tunnard.	Captain E. A. Smith, M.C.	Lieut. R. D. Winsloe.	Older, M.M.	Woodford, M.M.
H.Q. Wing.	Captain P. Booth.	——	——	——	Frost, M.C.

Machine Gun Officer: Lieut. E. C. Richards. Signalling Officer: Lieut. J. A. Theobalds.

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SUMMARY OF SECOND BATTALION DIARY.

January 1.—Proclamation Day Parade.

January 2.—The Regiment marched from Rawalpindi to Riwat, the first stage of the march to join the 13th Brigade, for Brigade Manœuvres.

January 5.—The Regiment arrived at Sohawa.

January 6.—The 13th Brigade arrived at Sohawa from Jhelum.

January 7.—Brigade Training and Inter-Brigade Training was carried out with the 12th Brigade from this day to January 15.

January 16.—The Regiment, forming part of the 13th Brigade, carried out a night march from Gujar Khan to Mandra.

January 18.—The Regiment marched from Mandra to Riwat.

January 19.—The Regiment marched from Riwat to Rawalpindi.

January 30.—The New Peace Establishment was received, and the Headquarter Company was reorganized accordingly.

February 5.—Field Firing was carried out by C and D Companies.

February 8.—Colonel-Commandant H. L. Knight, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 12th Indian Infantry Brigade, carried out the Annual Inspection of the Regiment.

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February 13.—2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor reported for duty on first appointment and was posted to B Company.

February 14.—No. 16 Platoon represented the Regiment in the Rawalpindi District Platoon Competition and gained second place.

February 15.—Lieut. Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., gave up Command of the Regiment to-day and proceeded to the United Kingdom.

Major L. Tunnard assumed command of the Regiment.

March 4.—A Company carried out field firing.

March 5.—B Company carried out field firing.

March 6.—The Machine-Gun Platoon carried out field firing.

March 7.—Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., D.S.O., joined the Regiment and assumed command.

March 9.—A demonstration with tracer ammunition was given to the Garrison by the Regiment.

March 14.—2nd Lieuts. L. G. S. Younghusband and G. T. Pilling, I.A.U.L., joined the Regiment to-day for one year's attachment.

March 16.—2nd Lieuts. G. G. Hughes and G. C. H. Wykeham joined the Regiment on first appointment, and were posted to D and C Companies respectively.

Lieut. W. G. Clarke rejoined from sick leave and was posted to D Company.

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Information received that the Signallers obtained a figure of merit of 96·98 in their classification for 1923.

March 21 and 22.—The Rawalpindi District Assault-at-Arms took place.

The Regiment won the Relay Race, Cross Country Race and Dismounted Assault Course.

March 24.—Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., joined the Regiment to-day and took over command and payment of D Company.

March 29.—The Training Cadre commenced to train the 1st class of the Individual Training season.

April 1.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Shiffner and 180 other ranks, proceeded to take over Barakao Rest Camp.

April 5.—Notification was received that Major W. G. Tolson, M.C., has been posted to the Regiment.

April 7.—The Advanced Party proceeded to Barian.

April 9.—C Company started firing their Annual Musketry Course.

April 13.—The first party of the married families proceeded to Barian for the hot weather.

April 14.—The second party of married families proceeded to Barian for the hot weather.

April 23.—The Regimental Cap Badge was worn in the Helmet from to-day.

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April 30.—A Company and Signallers proceeded to Barakao on the 1st stage of the march to Barian for a six weeks' tour in the hills.

May 21.—The 5-2nd Punjab Regiment relieved the Barakao Rest Camp detachment.

May 30.—2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor was transferred to D Company.

June 3.—The Regiment paraded at 5.45 a.m., to take part in the Garrison parade to fire a *feu de joie*, in celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

June 7.—C Company and the Band proceeded to Barakao *en route* for Barian to relieve A Company.

June 11.—Notification was received that the remarks made on the Annual Inspection Report for 1923-24, by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, were as follows :—"Very Satisfactory."

June 12.—A Company and the Signallers re-joined the Regiment from Barian.

June 23.—The following cable was received from the Depot: "Best wishes from all ranks, Waterloo Day."

July 16.—Information received that Regimental Sgt.-Major F. Clare, D.C.M., had been promoted Quartermaster.

July 19.—B Company and the Machine-Gun Platoon proceeded to Barian for a tour of duty.

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July 25.—C Company and the Band rejoined from Barian.

Lieut. W. G. Clarke proceeded to Poona to take up the duties of A.D.C. to G.O.C., Poona District.

August 3.—A guard of honour to General Sir W. R. Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, was found by the Regiment.

September 2.—D Company proceeded to Barian for a tour of duty.

September 8.—B Company rejoined at Rawalpindi from Barian.

September 25.—Lieut. C. B. Dawkins, Australian Staff Corps, joined the Regiment to-day for one year's attachment.

October 6.—2nd Lieut. Showers, I.A.U.L., joined the Regiment to-day for one year's attachment.

October 13.—The Regiment moved from Victoria Barracks to Connaught Barracks in Rawalpindi.

October 17.—Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., D.S.O., left the Regiment on retirement.

November 3.—Lieut. K. S. Wootten proceeded to Razmak to take up the duties of S.S.O.

November 5.—The Quartermaster-General in India visited the Regiment.

November 14.—A draft of 3 N.C.O.'s and 98 men joined the Regiment. Major W. G. Tolson, M.C., joined the Regiment to-day and took over command of A Company.

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2nd Lieuts. K. Bayley and P. F. Metcalfe joined the Regiment on first appointment and were posted to A and D Companies respectively.

November 19.—Battalion Training started.

November 23.—Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., Major W. G. Tolson, M.C., Captain T. E. Withington, A.F.C., Captain G. F. Plowden, M.C., Captain P. Booth, Lieut. J. A. Theobalds, Lieut. M. T. Stephens and 2nd Lieut. G. G. Hughes, proceeded to Jhelum to take part in a Tactical Exercise in the Salt Range with the 13th Indian Infantry Brigade.

November 26.—Captain H. S. Eagle proceeded to Khewra (Salt Range) to reconnoitre the road for the Regiment, for the march to join the 13th Indian Infantry Brigade on Brigade Manœuvres.

November 30.—Twenty-eight N.C.O.'s and men left the Regiment to-day to embark at Bombay for premature transfer to the Reserve.

December 8.—Information received that Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Freestun, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been promoted to command the Regiment, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., D.S.O.

December 16.—Forty-five N.C.O.'s and men left the Regiment to-day to embark at Bombay for premature transfer to the Reserve.

December 22.—2nd Lieut. G. T. Pilling, I.A.U.L., attached to the Regiment, died from enteric fever at the British Station Hospital, Rawalpindi.

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RECORDS OF THE DEPOT,
1924.

Roll of Officers—January 1, 1924.

Major Commanding.
J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O.

Captains.
J. J. Powell.
W. L. Barnard.

Lieutenants.
D. C. Colvill, M.C.
R. H. Doyne.
J. Thorne.

Acting Adjutant.
Lieutenant J. E. Dunbar Kilburn.

Quartermaster.
Captain F. M. Roberts, M.C.

Depot State, January 1, 1924.

Majs.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff.	W.O.s.	Sgts.	Cpls.	Buglrs.	Ptes.
1	2	4	1	3	9	8	3	157

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Increase and Decrease.
(January 1 to December 31, 1924.)

Increase.

Joined as Recruits and Re-enlisted Men ..	307
Joined from Desertion	5
From 1st Battalion	45
From 2nd Battalion	63
Total ..	420

Decrease.

To Home Battalion	331
Discharged	72
Deserted	3
Transfers to other Corps	3
Transfers to Army Reserve	29
Total ..	438

Awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, 1924.

5373090 R.S.M. Cowley, A. J.
5373099 C.Q.M.S. Tunbridge, R. W.
6905189 Sgt. Church, A. I.
5373100 L.-Cpl. Berry, C. W.
5374303 L.-Cpl. Jenkins, A. R.
5373045 L.-Cpl. Webster, T.
5242651 Pte. Hull, F. N. T.

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SUMMARY OF THE DEPOT DIARY.

January 2.—Lieut. Colvill proceeded to Shorncliffe to attend a course at the Army School of Education.

January 4.—Captain Powell joined for duty.

January 8.—Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O., arrived at the Depot preparatory to taking over command.

February 15.—Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O., assumed command, *vice* Major J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O., who retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

February 25.—Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O., commanding the 43rd Light Infantry, visited the Depot.

The funeral of Lieut. C. A. Sawyer, 43rd Light Infantry, took place at Little Milton, and was attended by all officers from the Depot.

March 3.—Major-General G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General Administration, Southern Command, visited the Depot and discussed a scheme for turning the hospital into institutes.

March 4.—The Depot was photographed from the air by the R.A.F. from Farnborough.

March 6.—The Inspector of Ordnance Services visited the Depot and inspected the Reservists' arms.

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March 12.—Captain J. J. Powell was promoted Major.

March 14.—Lieut. Colvill rejoined from the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe.

March 17.—Major Powell went to Salisbury for three days to act as Brigade-Major to the 145th Infantry Brigade.

March 18.—Captain Gordon, R.E., the new D.O.R.E., visited the Depot. Many repairs and improvements were planned, and have since been carried out.

March 20.—The Commanding Officer, Captain Barnard and Captain Roberts, and Regimental Sgt.-Major Whitton, visited the Depot of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, Reading.

April 1.—The appointment of Assistant Adjutant was abolished, Lieut. Doyne remaining at duty with the Training Company.

April 2.—The Commanding Officer and the Regimental Sgt.-Major visited the 43rd to attend a drill demonstration.

April 14.—Recruits' Physical Training Belts were issued, to be worn by the four best men at Physical Training in each platoon, these men to be chosen at the Commanding Officer's monthly inspection.

April 15.—The Team Race, 43rd *v.* 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade, was held at Arborfield. Lieuts. Colvill, Doyne and Kilburn rode for the Regiment.

April 16.—Lieut. Colvill proceeded to the 43rd on reduction of the Depot establishment.

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May 6.—Captain J. W. Meade arrived at the Depot, having been posted, *vice* Major J. J. Powell.

May 12.—The New Drill Memorandum was taken into use.

May 19.—Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O., visited the Depot.

May 20.—Major J. J. Powell, having been posted to the 43rd on promotion, proceeded to Shorncliffe.

May 21.—Major-General Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding South Midland Area, inspected the Depot at Training.

June 21.—From June 21 to June 26 the Regimental Cricket Week was held.

June 30.—The Depot was inspected by General Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.

August 23.—Major Wenham arrived to take over the Secretaryship of the Regimental Committee.

September 6.—Lieut. P. S. Eliot, Bucks Battalion, arrived for thirteen days' attachment.

September 8.—Captain A. MacNamara, St. Edward's School, O.T.C., visited the Depot to see methods of training.

September 9.—Lieut. R. D. R. Sale, Bucks Battalion, arrived for fourteen days' attachment.

September 18.—The Assistant Director of Hygiene, Southern Command, visited the Depot.

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October 2.—The Chief Engineer, Southern Command, visited the Depot to discuss the Hospital-into-Institute Scheme.

October 4.—The Annual Reunion and Dinner of the Old Comrades' Association took place at the Town Hall, Oxford.

October 14.—The A.D.M.S., Salisbury Plain and South Midland Area, visited the Depot to discuss the Hospital-into-Institute Scheme.

October 31.—Twenty-four boys from St. Edward's School, O.T.C., came to tea at the Depot and saw the Battle Practice Demonstration in the Miniature Range.

November 3.—Opening Meet of the South Oxfordshire Foxhounds at Harlesford House, which was duly attended by the officers of the Depot.

November 11.—Armistice Day. A short ceremony was held at the Regimental War Memorial at which the Rev. George Moore kindly officiated. Lieut. Doyne and twenty men attended the ceremony at the Town War Memorial.

November 12.—Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., 43rd, visited the Depot to see the training.

November 18.—Lieut. Kilburn went to Aldershot to attend a course for Adjutants and Regimental Sgt.-Majors at the Army School of Physical Training.

November 21.—The Command Education Officer visited the Depot.

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November 26.—A conference of Depot Commanders was held at Headquarters, South Midland Area, which was attended by Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.

November 30.—Five Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff of the 4th Bn. and the Bucks Bn. arrived for a fourteen days' Refresher Course.

December 1.—Winter Routine adopted.

December 4.—South Oxfordshire Foxhounds met at the Depot.

December 10.—Lieut. Kilburn rejoined from the Army School of Physical Training.

December 12.—The Depot Football Team played a team sent from the 43rd.

December 13.—Hockey, Depot *v.* 43rd Team.

December 22.—Christmas leave began.

December 29.—Married Families' Christmas Party.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1924.

THE Annual Dinner took place at Claridge's Hotel on June 20, when the following were present:

Major-General Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Colonel of the Regiment, in the Chair.
Lieut. the Hon. H. W. Amherst.
Captain C. W. H. Bailie.
Captain C. S. Baines, D.S.O.
Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard.
Captain W. L. Barnard.
Lieut.-Colonel A. J. N. Bartlett, D.S.O.
Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Lieut.-Colonel F. T. H. Bernard.
Lieut.-Colonel G. Blewitt, D.S.O., M.C.
E. K. Blyth, Esq.
Group-Captain U. J. D. Bourke, C.M.G.
Captain E. T. C. Bower.
Lieut. C. W. P. Branson.
Major R. J. Brett, D.S.O.
Air Vice-Marshal H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Childers.
Captain F. W. Chippindale.
Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brig.-General G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.
Lieut. D. C. Colvill, M.C.
Captain C. B. Crawford.
Major-General H. R. Davies, C.B.
Lieut. R. H. Doyne.
Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General Sir R. Fanshawe, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Colonel C. H. Frith, C.B.E.
Lieut. A. B. Hamilton.
Major C. F. Henley.
F. C. Holland, Esq.
Group-Captain F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Captain C. R. Horley, M.C.

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Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes.
Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Hunter.
Lieut. J. B. Jarvis.
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Keyworth.
Lieut. J. E. D. Kilburn.
Brig.-General F. G. L. Lamotte, C.M.G.
Colonel E. A. E. Lethbridge, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lieut. F. C. L. A. Lowndes, M.C.
Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Luard.
Brig.-General W. Marriott-Dodington, C.M.G.
Captain J. W. Meade.
Major G. F. Mockler.
Lieut.-Colonel G. S. F. Napier.
Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Newton-King.
Lieut. D. S. Newton-King.
Lieut.-Colonel R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C.
Major B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C.
Major A. C. M. Paris, M.C.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Parr, C.B.E.
Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Paske.
Major J. J. Powell.
Lieut. L. R. Randall.
Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Ruck Keene, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.
Lieut. S. C. P. Slattery.
Captain H. E. F. Smyth, M.C.
Major A. V. Spencer, D.S.O.
Colonel F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G.
Major R. Stephens.
Lieut. M. T. Stephens.
Major W. G. Tolson, M.C.
Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Weatherby, D.S.O.
Major H. F. Whinney, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Brig.-General E. D. White, C.M.G.
Captain E. H. Whitfeld, M.C.
Captain T. E. Withington, A.F.C.
Major A. W. Van Straubenzee, D.S.O. } "The Chestnut
Lieut. H. G. Morrison, M.C. } Troop," R.H.A.

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WEAPON TRAINING, 1924.

First Battalion.

The Annual Range Courses were fired at Hythe and Lydd with the following results:—

Rifle Average.—111·63 (17·27 lower than 1923).

Lewis Gun Average.—154·05 (5·35 higher than 1923).

Revolver.—Sixty-eight qualified as compared with twenty-five in 1923.

Machine Gun.—Thirty-five fired the Machine Gun Course.

The rifle average was affected by the low standard of shooting obtained by the young soldiers, who, arriving late from the Depot, fired the whole of Table R without previous experience on an open range. The shooting of men in their third and fourth Weapon Training Year was, however, satisfactory.

The order of merit of the Companies was as follows:—

C Company	.. ..	119·52	Rifle and Lewis Gun.
B Company	.. ..	118·47	„ „
D Company	.. ..	118·21	„ „
A Company	.. ..	114·10	„ „

C Company remained the best shooting Company, while A and B Companies changed places.

No. 5376955, Cpl. A. Cooper, won the A.R.A. Silver Spoon for the best shot in the Battalion.

No. 5373240, Sgt. S. White, D Company, won the A.R.A. Bronze Medal for the best shot amongst Sergeants and Corporals.

No. 5374043, L.-Cpl. E. Webb, H.Q. Wing, and No. 6908504, L.-Cpl. E. Doherty, B Company, won the Bronze A.R.A. Medals for the two best shots amongst the Lance Corporals and Privates.

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The Eastern Command (South of the Thames) Bronze Medal Tournament was held at Shorncliffe on March 12.

In the individual events Lieut. Jefferson won the Officers' Sabres and Bayonet Fencing competitions.

The Irish Fusiliers were successful in the "Other Ranks" Bayonet Fencing Competition.

In the Team Bayonet Fencing Championship we were first drawn against the Northamptonshire Regiment, whom we defeated by 10 fights to 1. In the finals we were drawn against the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who won by 10 fights to 4.

The following represented the Regiment:—

Lieut. Jefferson.
Lieut. Graham.
Lieut. Amherst.
C.S.M. Sheppard.
Cpl. George.
L.-Cpl. Dutton.
L.-Cpl. Giles.
Pte. Lomas.
Pte. Stacey.
Sergt. Butler.
L.-Cpl. Rickwood.
L.-Cpl. Lock.
L.-Cpl. Ireland.
Pte. Long.
Cpl. Exeler.
L.-Cpl. Styles.
L.-Cpl. Footer.
Pte. Miles.
Pte. James.

The Inter-Company Bayonet Fencing Shield was competed for on March 6 and 7.

D Company beat A Company by 7 fights to 5.
B Company beat C Company by 7 fights to 2.

In the finals:—

D Company beat B Company by 7 fights to 5.

D Company thus won the shield for the second year in succession.

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The 43rd Regimental Rifle Club.

The first competition shoot of the year was the Shorncliffe Garrison Rifle Meeting on June 23 and 24, which unfortunately clashed with the Regimental Cricket Week at Cowley.

It was a little difficult to select teams as there had been no chance of holding either the Company or Regimental Rifle Meetings, but we had every reason to be pleased with the result.

In the individual aggregate Bugle-Major Kennard was third and Newton was second in the revolver. The Regimental Team was second in the 10th Infantry Brigade Challenge Cup, while in the Company events we swept the board, securing first and second places in all three events.

South-east District Inter-Company Challenge Cup:—

1st: C Company, 43rd Light Infantry; 2nd: A Company, 43rd Light Infantry.

South-east District Inter-Company Snap-Shooting Challenge Cup:—

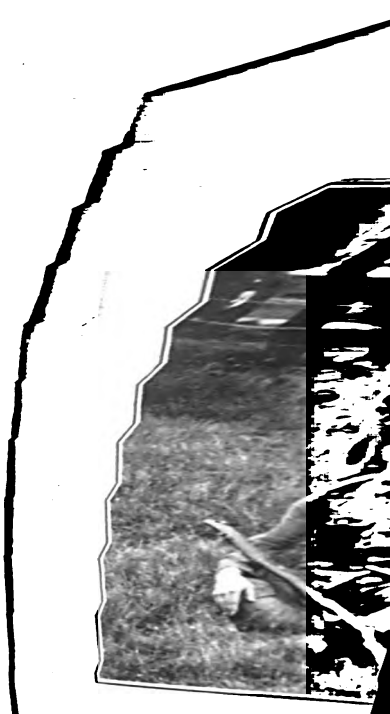
1st: H.Q. Wing (Y Company), 43rd Light Infantry; 2nd: C Company, 43rd Light Infantry; 3rd: H.Q. Wing (X Company), 43rd Light Infantry.

Young Soldiers' Inter-Company Cup (to be won outright):—

1st: C Company, 43rd Light Infantry; 2nd: A Company, 43rd Light Infantry.

In addition we had our full share of prize winners in the individual matches and at pool bull.

We also sent a team to compete at the Army Rifle Association Central Meeting at Bisley from



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"C" COMPANY, 43RD.
Winners, S.E. District Inter-Company Challenge Cup.

"C" COMPANY, 43RD.
Winners of "Young Soldiers' Cup," Garrison Rifle Meeting, Hythe.

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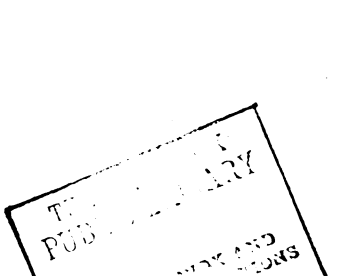

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June 30 to July 5. But although we got a good deal of useful experience we were not very successful. The only performance of merit was that put up by Pte. F. Laight, of C Company, who was runner-up in Class C of the Army Championship. Bugle-Major Kennard was the only other member of the party to qualify for the second stage.

In the team events we were always about halfway down the list.

The next activity took the form of the Regimental Rifle Meeting on August 7 and 8, on which occasion, for a wonder, we were favoured with fine weather.

An innovation was made by the introduction of the Platoon Close Combat Match (A.R.A., Match 31), the Stapleton Cup being awarded on the aggregate score in this and the Platoon Lewis Gun Matches.

The Company Shield was shot for under the conditions of the 1st Army Cup, but without the march, and the usual four individual matches were also included.

The results of the Team Matches were as follows:—

Company Shield.—

1st:	C Company	515 points.
2nd:	D Company	479 ,,
3rd:	A Company	467 ,,
4th:	B Company	252 ,,

Platoon Lewis Gun Match.—1st: No. 7 Platoon.

Platoon Close Combat Match.—1st: Signallers.

Stapleton Cup.—1st: No. 7 Platoon; 2nd: No. 11 Platoon.

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In the individual Matches competitors were, as usual, divided into three classes:—

Class A.—Marksmen and first-class shots. All Officers and Sergeants to fire in Class A.

Class B.—Second and third-class shots.

Class C.—Men who had never classified on an open range.

The results at the meeting were as follows:—

Match I (300 *yards deliberate*).—Class A: Major Paris, R.Q.M.S. Moody, Cpl. Fenn, Pte. Smith, Pte. Barnes, Pte. Prince, all had equal scores. Class B: Pte. Marshall. Class C: Pte. Bridges.

Match II (300 *yards, Snap-Shooting*).—Class A: Major Powell, C.S.M., I. M. Boulcott. Class B: Pte. Hayward. Class C: Pte. Cooper.

Match III (500 *yards rapid*).—Class A: Pte. Hicks. Class B: Pte. Brotherton. Class C: Pte. Budd.

Match IV (600 *yards deliberate*).—Class A: Captain Bailie, R.Q.M.S. Moody. Class B: Pte. Underhull. Class C: L.-Cpl. Neale.

Match V (*Aggregate, Matches I to IV*).—Class A: Major Paris. Class B: L.-Cpl. Hastings. Class C: Pte. Budd.

Major Paris won the Regimental Championship, with Captain Toye as second.

The Sergeants' Match was won by Bugle-Major Kennard, R.S.M. Whitton being second.

The Officers' Match was won by Captain Toye.

The greatest success of the season was the result of our shooting in the A.R.A. non-central matches, which were shot for at intervals throughout the year. These were all shot on the Hythe Ranges, which are notoriously difficult for getting really first-class scores.

The best performance was put up by C Company in the A.R.A. Company Shield Competition and the 1st Army Cup Competition, in which matches they scored 1,024 and 652 points respectively.

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43RD LIGHT INFANTRY BISLEY TEAM.

H.Q. WING, 43RD.

Winners, S.E. District Inter-Company Snap-Shooting Cup, Shorncliffe Garrison Rifle Meeting, 1924.

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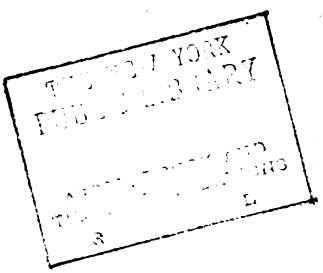
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The results have just been published, which show that C Company was first in the former and second in the latter match. The achievement is very largely due to the excellent work put in by Paris, who not only commanded C Company, but was also President of the Regimental Shooting Club.

The Officers also put up an excellent shoot for the King George Cup, scoring 300 points, which secured them fourth place in the prize list. A fine performance.

The Machine Gun and Hopton Cup results were rather in the nature of a tragedy, and the less said about them the better, but the Young Soldiers put up a most creditable performance by obtaining 815 points for the Young Soldiers' Cup, with the result that they were placed fourth on the prize list.

The shoot for the Lea Cup took place on September 15, on a fine but rather windy day. The practices for this year were as under:—

Practice No. 1.—Ten rounds deliberate, 600 yards.
Practice No. 2.—Ten rounds rapid, 300 yards. 40 seconds.
Practice No. 3.—Ten rounds snap-shooting, 300 yards. 3 seconds' exposure at irregular intervals.

The result was a rather unexpected victory for the Officers by 46 points, and a most enjoyable evening was spent when the Sergeants came over to the Officers' Mess and officially handed over the Lea Cup. Scores were:—

1st: Officers, 561; 2nd: Sergeants, 515; 3rd: Privates, 431; 4th: Corporals, 425.

This finished the shooting for the year, and we hope that next year, on the Rhine, we may do as well.

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ATHLETICS, 1924.

First Battalion.

We started the season by holding the Inter-Company Team Championship meeting on the Stadium Ground at Shorncliffe on May 29 and 30. Companies were to be congratulated on the keenness shown, and it was only after a desperate struggle that C Company emerged as winners with a total of 56·5 points. A Company was second with 52 points, while B and D Companies secured 49·5 and 49 points respectively.

No. 12 Platoon, C Company, won the Inter-Platoon Relay Race and this was very largely due to the brilliant running of Bandsman Jones who, in the quarter-mile, managed to overhaul the other competitors and secured a victory by a yard.

Mention should be made of a Special Relay Race which was most successful. It was open to teams from all Regiments of the Shorncliffe Garrison, such teams consisting of the Colonel, senior Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Regimental Sergeant-Major, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Bandmaster. All Regiments entered, victory finally falling to the King's Own. The 43rd only managed to secure third place.

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The results of the various events are stated below :—

Event.	Winner.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
	Coy.	Coy.	Coy.	Coy.
1. Inter-Platoon Relay Race ..	No. 12 Platn.	—	—	—
2. Inter-Company Relay Race ..	C.	A.	B.	D.
3. Tug-of-War (catchweights) ..	D.	C.	B.	A.
4. Tug-of-War (110 stone)	B.	D.	A.	C.
5. 400 yards Relay	A.	C.	B.	D.
6. 880 yards Relay	A.	B.	C.	D.
7. 1 mile Relay	C.	B.	A.	D.
8. 2 mile Relay	C.	A.	D.	B.
9. 1 mile Team Race	A.	B.	D.	C.
10. 3 mile Team Race	A.	B.	D.	C.
11. Hurdle Relay Race	B.	A.	C.	D.
12. Long Jump	C.	A.	D.	B.
13. High Jump	D.	B./C.	B./C.	A.
14. Putting the Shot	D.	B.	A.	C.
	Winner.			
15. Band Race	Bandsman Tibbels.			
16. Old Soldiers' Race..	Bandmaster Smith. 2nd: Sgt. Ridgeway. 3rd: Sgt. Mitchell.			
17. Corporals' Race	Cpl. Davies. 2nd: L.-Cpl. James.			
18. Special Relay Race	The King's Own.			

A week later, on June 5 and 6, the Regiment had another meeting to decide the individual events. Entries were somewhat disappointing but some good performances were accomplished.

Having now completed our Regimental meetings, Graham settled down to train our people for the Shorncliffe Garrison Sports, due to take place on July 10 and 11. The results were more than satisfactory. The Regiment won all the track events, was second in the High Jump and Putting the Shot, and third in the Long Jump. Really a

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very fine performance. We were easily placed first, the final order being:—

43rd Light Infantry	45 points.
Corps and Departments ..	29·5 ,,
48th (Northampton) Regiment	28 ,,
The King's Own	27·5 ,,
Royal Artillery	18 ,,

In the middle of July we sent a team to compete in the Eastern Command Sports at Chatham. With the record we had already achieved we looked forward to doing great things. But matters did not come our way and we could do no better than get fifth place. Our team were inclined to run a little stale and in addition we had a certain amount of bad luck. Our effort entitled us, however, to send a team to compete in the Army Championship Meeting at Aldershot on August 1 and 2. This we did, but again we did not run quite up to expectations. We succeeded, however, in winning the Mile Team Championship, beating the Royal Corps of Signals and the Worcesters. Sgt. Graham, Sgt. Oakley, Pte. James and L.-Cpl. Smith were placed 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Second Battalion.

The Athletic Trophy for the year April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, was won by the Headquarter Wing.

The following are the results of the Inter-Company Competitions to date for the Athletic Year April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925:—

Swimming.—1st, Headquarter Wing; 2nd, A Company.

Sports.—1st, D Company; 2nd, Headquarter Wing; 3rd, B Company.

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Bayonet Fencing.—1st, A Company; 2nd, Headquarter Wing; 3rd, B Company.

Football.—1st, Headquarter Wing; 2nd, B Company; 3rd, A Company.

Hockey.—1st, Headquarter Wing; 2nd, C Company; 3rd, B Company.

Cricket.—1st, B Company; 2nd, A Company; 3rd, D Company.

The following were the points obtained by Companies :—

Event.	A Coy.	B Coy.	C Coy.	D Coy.	H.Q. Wing.
Bayonet Fencing ..	35	21	10	—	—
Sports	—	21	—	10	35
Hockey	10	—	21	—	35
Boxing	35	—	21	—	10
Football	—	—	35	10	21
Cricket	—	21	—	—	35
Cross Country	—	35	—	10	21
Total ..	80	98	87	30	157

The Depot.

Annual Sports held at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, on August 14 and 15, 1924 :—

Platoon Relay, 100 *Yards.*

1st, March Platoon.
2nd, May Platoon.
3rd, June Platoon.

Depot Staff Relay.

1st, No. 2 Group.
2nd, No. 1 Group.
3rd, No. 4 Group.

Inter-Platoon Relay Race.

1st, May Platoon.
2nd, March Platoon.
3rd, June Platoon.
4th, July Platoon.

3 *Miles* (*Open*).

1st, Pte. Harris.
2nd, Pte. Sutton.
3rd, Pte. Pritchard.

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100 Yards.

1st, Pte. Hamblett.
2nd, Pte. Middleton.
3rd, L.-Cpl. Hall.

Old Soldiers' Race.

1st, Cr.-Sgt. Smith.
2nd, Sgt. Keen.
3rd, Chantry.

Corporals' Race.

1st, L.-Cpl. Hall.
2nd, L.-Cpl. Ingram.

880 Yards.

1st, Pte. Bassett.
2nd, L.-Cpl. Styles.
3rd, Pte. Lunnon.

High Jump.

1st, Pte. Long.
2nd, Pte. Baker.
3rd, Pte. Brown.

440 Yards.

1st, Pte. Bassett.
2nd, Pte. Humphries.
3rd, L.-Cpl. Styles.

Platoon Tug-of-War.

1st, March Platoon.
2nd, July Platoon.
3rd, May Platoon.

Putting the Shot.

1st, Cpl. Roberts.
2nd, Cpl. Hutchings.
3rd, Pte. Cheshire.

One Mile.

1st, Pte. Bassett.
2nd, Pte. Wilson.
3rd, Pte. Pritchard.

Depot Staff Tug-of-War.

1st, No. 1 Group.
2nd, No. 3 Group.

Past Members' Race.

1st, Mr. E. Grant.
2nd, Mr. A. Beare.
3rd, Mr. E. Hutt.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.

1st, Pte. Fiskett.
2nd, Pte. Cato.
3rd, Pte. Long.

Sergeants' Race.

1st, C.S.M. Edwards.
2nd, Sgt. Mallin.
3rd, Sgt. Dixon.

Obstacle Race.

1st, Pte. Howe.
2nd, Pte. Harris.
3rd, Pte. Holmes.

Long Jump.

1st, Pte. Long.
2nd, Cpl. White.
3rd, Pte. Holmes.

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CRICKET, 1924.

First Battalion.

The Regiment had a good cricket season. Out of 19 matches played, we won 12 and lost 7.

We had a really useful batting side, but we fell off somewhat as regards our bowling. The fielding, with the exception of about two matches, was distinctly good; Bandmaster Smith and L.-Cpl. Millett being very noticeable in this respect. Sgt. Dudley kept wicket well throughout the season, and R.S.M. Whitton brought off some brilliant catches.

One of our most exciting matches was against the Northamptons, on July 29, which we managed to win by 12 runs.

The Company Cricket Cup was won by B Company who defeated A Company in the final.

The Officers *v.* Sergeants match was played at the end of August, and resulted in a high scoring game, each side suffering from inability to get the other out.

Eyston and B.M. Smith both batted consistently well throughout the season, while, of the younger members, L.-Cpl. Millett shows great promise as a bat and bowler. Pte. Willoughby bore the brunt of the bowling, and although not so successful as we had hoped, he got through a lot of hard work, and took many wickets.

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Results of Matches.

May 14.—*v.* Small Arms School, at Hythe, won. 43rd, 131 (Sgt. Dudley, 36; L.-Cpl. Millett, 31). Small Arms School, 123.

May 17.—*v.* The Green Howards, at Shorncliffe, won. Green Howards, 124. 43rd, 166 for 9 wickets (Bandmaster Smith, 37; Sgt. Dudley, 25; Lieut. Eyston, 24).

May 21.—*v.* The Buffs Depot, at Canterbury, lost. The Buffs, 77. 43rd, 51.

May 28.—*v.* Cavalry Depot, at Shorncliffe, lost. 43rd, 190 for 9 wickets (Captain Smyth, 55; Major Brett, 32). Cavalry Depot, 195 for 7 wickets.

May 31.—*v.* Duke of York's School, at Dover, won. 43rd, 78 (Cpl. Osborne, 22). Duke of York's School, 45.

June 7.—*v.* 3rd Battalion Royal Tank Corps, at Shorncliffe, won. 43rd, 151 (Lieut. Eyston, 66; Captain Smyth, 36). Royal Tank Corps, 60.

June 14.—*v.* Dover, at Dover, lost. 43rd, 85 (Lieut. Eyston, 28). Dover, 171 for 6 wickets (declared).

July 3.—*v.* The Buffs Depot, at Shorncliffe, won. 43rd, 178 (L.-Cpl. Millett, 62 not out; Lieut. Eyston, 31). The Buffs, 103.

July 9.—*v.* 3rd Battalion Royal Tank Corps, at Lydd, won. 43rd, 113 (L.-Cpl. Millett, 26). Royal Tank Corps, 111.

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July 12.—*v.* Major McQueen's XI, at Shorncliffe, won. 43rd, 193 (Sgt. Dudley, 57; Bandmaster Smith, 46). Major McQueen's XI, 53.

July 15.—*v.* The Green Howards, at Dover, won. 43rd, 177 for 4 wickets (declared) (Lieut. Eyston, 68; Bandmaster Smith, 46). Green Howards, 91.

July 26.—*v.* 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, at Dover, lost. 43rd, 77 (Lieut. Graham, 33). 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, 147.

July 28.—*v.* 28th Brigade R.F.A., at Shorncliffe, lost. 43rd, 129 (L.-Cpl. Millett, 29; Major Brett, 27 not out). 28th Brigade R.F.A., 173 for 6 wickets.

July 29.—*v.* 48th Northamptonshire Regiment, at Shorncliffe, won. 43rd, 152 (Lieut. Eyston, 48; Major Paris, 39). 48th, 140.

July 30.—*v.* W.O. School of Education, at Shorncliffe, lost. School of Education, 185. 43rd, 71 (Major Paris, 37).

August 9.—*v.* Dover, at Shorncliffe, lost. 43rd, 142 (Lieut. Graham, 28; Lieut. Eyston, 27; L.-Cpl. Millett, 22). Dover, 217 for 6 wickets.

August 14.—*v.* 28th Brigade R.F.A., at Shorncliffe, won. 43rd, 211 (Lieut. Eyston, 113). 28th Brigade R.F.A., 140.

August 15.—*v.* 48th Northamptonshire Regiment at Shorncliffe, won. 48th, 119. 43rd, 239 for 6 wickets (L.-Cpl. Millett, 58; Captain Smyth, 49; Major Whinney, 44 not out).

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BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman's Name.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Average
Lieut. Eyston	18	—	454	113	25·22
B. M. Smith	8	—	162	46	20·25
L.-Cpl. Millett	16	1	317	62	19·93
Lieut. Graham	10	—	156	53	15·6
Captain Smyth	15	—	214	55	14·26
Sgt. Dudley	18	2	216	57	13·5

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler's Name.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average
L.-Cpl. Millett	104	15	367	35	10·48
R.S.M. Whitton	79	8	285	23	12·39
Pte. Willoughby	189	32	509	41	12·41
Lieut. Eyston	79·5	10	294	21	14·00
Lieut. Graham	92·4	16	287	20	14·35

Second Battalion.

The following matches were played in 1924:—

January 27.—*v.* 2nd Sherwood Foresters, lost. 52nd, 158 (Sgt. Pike, 39; Captain Horley, 23; Sgt. Bone, 21). 2nd Sherwood Foresters, 239 for 6 wickets.

February 23.—*v.* R.A.M.C. (1st Round Jamasjee Cup), lost. R.A.M.C., 288 (Cpl. Kirby, 4 for 45 runs). 52nd, 1st Innings, 138 (Captain Horley, 24; Captain Eagle, 28). 2nd Innings, 147 (Bugle-Major Connell, 44; Sgt. Pike, 43).

October 30.—*v.* 2nd Sherwood Foresters, drawn. 52nd, 171 (Captain Withington, 21; Sgt. Bone, 37;

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Sgt. Pike, 36). 2nd Sherwood Foresters, 133 for 6 wickets (2nd Lieut. Pilling, 4 for 45 runs).

December 3.—*v.* R.A.S.C., won. 52nd, 223 (Sgt. Pike, 109 retired; L.-Cpl. Windscheffel, 31 retired). R.A.S.C., 88 (Sgt. Bone, 6 for 14 runs, Sgt. Pike, 3 for 31 runs).

December 4.—*v.* R.A.M.C., drawn. 52nd, 1st Innings, 113 (Captain Horley, 61 not out). 2nd Innings, 112 for 3 wickets (2nd Lieut. K. Bayley, 24; Sgt. Pike, 58 not out). R.A.M.C., 1st Innings, 149 (Pte. Dainty, 5 for 25 runs; Cpl. Kirby, 3 for 20 runs). 2nd Innings, 27 for 3 wickets (Pte. Dainty, 3 for 3 runs).

BATTING AVERAGES from Sept. 1923 to Dec. 1924.

Batsman's Name.	Completed Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
Sgt. Pike	5	304	109*	60·8
Bugle-Major Connell ..	9	205	61	22·8
L.-Cpl. Windscheffel ..	2	36	31*	18
Sgt. Bone	10	171	37	17·1
Captain Horley	8	136	61*	17
2nd Lieut. Bayley ..	3	39	25	13
Captain Withington ..	7	60	21	8·6
Cpl. Kirby	10	85	20	8·5
Captain Eagle	6	48	28	8
Pte. Whisker	5	39	18	7·8
Lieut. Giles	8	51	11	6·4

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler's Name.	Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
Cpl. Kirby	11	126	14·2
Pte. Burton	13	294	22·6
Sgt. Bone	13	297	22·6
Bugle-Major Connell	10	269	26·9
Sgt. Pike..	6	181	30·2

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The Depot.

Despite the rain we had a very enjoyable season's cricket.

A long fixture list had been arranged, and the results of the matches played and the averages of the players are given below.

Taking into consideration how very few men there were at the Depot from whom to pick a team, the season was quite a successful one.

Mr. Grant showed us that he was as good a bat as ever, and finished the season with the excellent average of 43.

He played some delightful innings, and one cannot watch his play without noticing how correctly he puts into practice those two golden rules, which we are all taught, when learning to handle a bat, viz.: to watch the ball, and to keep a straight bat.

Pte. Salter and Pte. Jackson should make plenty of runs, they both have a good eye and can hit the ball hard; the former batted really well for his hundred, "not out," against the Church Army Press.

Pte. Twynham made runs on several occasions, and is a very useful No. 1 batsman.

Of the Bowlers, Lieut. Doyne and Pte. Cox were the most successful, as they deserved to be. Both were worked very hard all through the season.

Cpl. Barker joined the Depot towards the end of the season, and will be a great addition to the team.

Throughout the season the side showed great keenness, and Lieut. Doyne, Mr. Grant and Pte.

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Jackson, in particular, showed a splendid example in the field.

RESULTS OF MATCHES

Date.	Opponent.	Where Played.	Result.	Remarks.
May 15	Headington United.	Depot.	Won by 87 runs.	Grant 69 not out, Cox 44, Bull 28, Cox 7 wkts. for 37
May 17	Hampton.	Hampton.	Lost by 55 runs.	Bull 28.
May 19	H.Q. 48th Division.	Depot.	Lost by 13 runs.	Grant 96, Doyne 21.
May 22	Summertown.	Depot.	Won by 33 runs.	Cox 6 wkts. for 16.
May 29	Depot, Royal War. Regt.	Warwick.	Drawn.	Grant 62 not out, Twynham 25.
May 31	Horspath.	Depot.	Drawn.	Doyne 41, Barnard 20 not out.
June 5	Booksellers.	Depot.	Won by 88 runs.	Grant 55, Kilburn 38, Bull 26 not out, Doyne 7 wkts. for 17.
June 14	Littlemore Hospital.	Littlemore.	Lost by 32 runs.	Cox 5 wkts. for 28.
June 16	Horspath.	Depot.	Won by 4 wkts.	Jackson 20 not out.
June 19	The Cameronians.	Depot.	Lost by 155 runs.	Kilburn 26, Cox 23.
June 26	Old Berkshire Hunt.	Depot.	Lost by 127 runs.	Horley 100, Barnard 31, Bull 28 not out.
July 5	Nettlebed.	Nettlebed.	Lost by 4 wkts. and 63 runs.	——
July 10	Woodstock.	Depot.	Drawn.	Twynham 65 not out, Bull 32 not out, Barnard 24, Kilburn 20.
July 12	Forest Hill.	Depot.	Won by 65 runs.	Grant 104, Barnard 34, Bull 37.
July 14	H.Q., 48th Division.	Depot.	Lost by 80 runs.	Grant 56, Kilburn 36, Barnard 22.
July 17	Kidlington.	Kidlington.	Drawn.	Rain. Twynham 37.
July 19	Dorchester.	Dorchester.	Drawn.	——
July 26	Bampton.	Depot.	Lost by 6 wkts. and 121 runs.	——
July 31	Depot, Royal War. Regt.	Depot.	Won by 16 runs.	Grant 36, Withington 27, Twynham 25.
Aug. 7	Woodstock.	Woodstock.	Lost by 4 wkts. and 20 runs	Foskett 26. Barnard 21 not out.

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RESULTS OF MATCHES—*Continued.*

Date.	Opponent.	Where Played.	Result.	Remarks.
Aug. 9	Woodstock.	Depot.	Lost by 4 wkts. and 195 runs.	Ellis 20.
Aug. 16	Nettlebed.	Depot.	Lost by 6 wkts.	Twynham 25.
Aug. 21	Victoria.	Depot.	Drawn.	Rain. Grant 103 not out, Kilburn 79, Barnard 22 not out.
Aug. 22	Church Army Press.	Depot.	Won by 103 runs.	Salter 100 not out, Twynham 56, Grant 34.
Aug. 28	Summertown.	Summertown.	Drawn.	Jackson 35, Barnard 34, Cox 5 wkts. for 37.
Sept. 4	Victoria.	Oriel.	Won by 5 wkts. and 55 runs.	Grant 49, Barker 29, Twynham 22.
Sept. 6	South Oxford.	B.N.C.	Lost by 58 runs.	Barker 22, Cox 5 wkts. for 15.
Sept. 16	Mr. Guy Thomson's XI.	Depot.	Lost by 8 wkts.	Barnard 33, Barker 20.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman's Name.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Average.
Mr. E. Grant	21	4	743	43·70
Lieut. J. E. D. Kilburn ..	20	1	340	17·89
Captain W. L. Barnard ..	25	4	370	17·61
Sgt. Bull	19	4	222	14·66
Pte. Twynham	30	2	351	12·53
Cr.-Sgt. A. J. Smith ..	11	—	124	11·27
Pte. Salter	22	3	204	10·73
Pte. Cox	26	3	219	9·52
Pte. Jackson	21	2	150	7·89
Q.M.Sgt. E. J. Ellis ..	7	—	50	7·14
Lieut. R. H. Doyne ..	22	1	123	5·85
Cpl. Mahon	13	3	51	5·10
Also batted, Cpl. Barker..	4	—	89	22·25

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler's Name.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average
Lieut. R. H. Doyne ..	201·5	45	548	44	12·45
Pte. Cox	363·1	72	1,099	87	12·63
Mr. E. Grant	111·1	14	385	25	15·40
Pte. Salter	153·5	14	554	29	19·10

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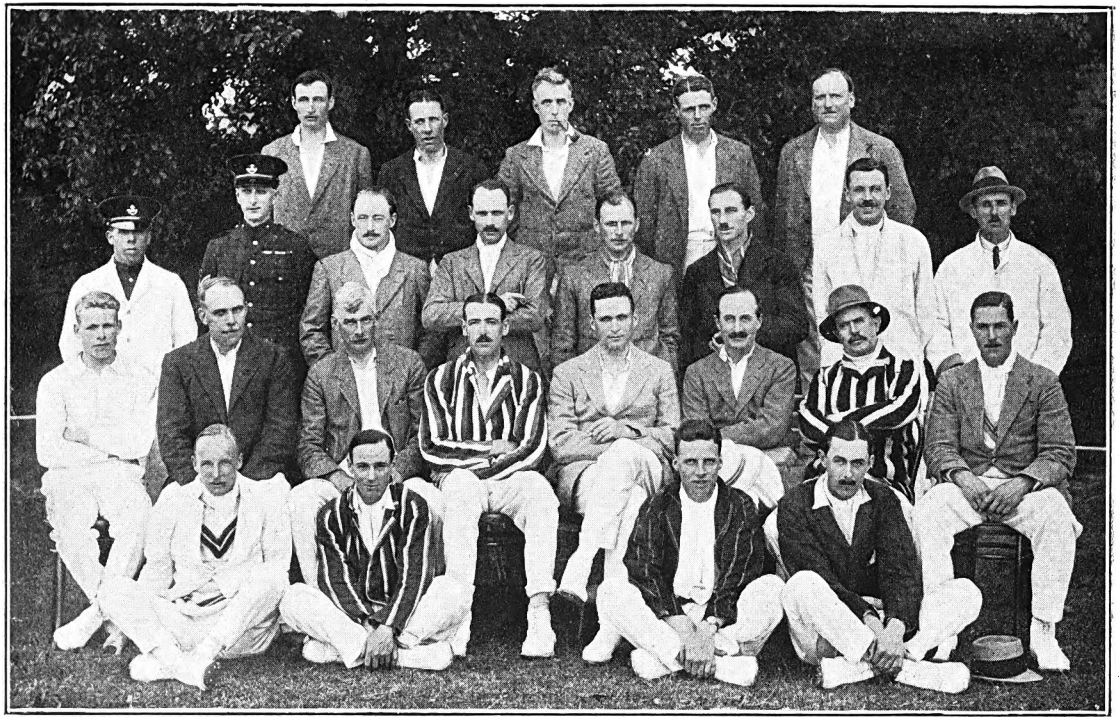

CRICKET AT THE DEPOT.

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The Regimental Cricket Week.

In an exceptionally wet summer, we were fortunate in holding the Annual Cricket Week during the short and only spell of fine weather.

Four matches were played: *June* 21, *v.* The Gentlemen of Buckinghamshire; 23rd, *v.* Major S. E. Ashton's XI; 24th, *v.* Bicester Hunt; 25th, *v.* Gentlemen of Oxfordshire.

The Regimental team was varied daily, so as to give a greater number of people a chance of playing, and scores on the various days were as follows:—

First match.—Gentlemen of Buckinghamshire, 253 runs. Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry, 112 runs.

Second match.—Major S. E. Ashton's XI, 126 runs. Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry, 114 runs.

Third match.—Bicester Hunt, 126 runs. Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry, 225 runs.

Fourth match.—Gentlemen of Oxfordshire, 161 runs. Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry, 135 runs.

The Regiment was "At Home" on the 23rd and the 24th, and there were a large number of people present on both days.

The weather was brilliant, rather more so than our cricket, though we were perhaps unfortunate in starting badly with the Regimental Dinner on the night of the 20th; this undoubtedly affected our fielding.

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FOOTBALL, 1924–1925.

First Battalion.

Inter-Company Competition.

Semi-Finals—A *v.* D and B *v.* C.

A and D Companies had a good fight in the semi-final and the score was 4 all when the whistle blew for time. During the extra time A Company managed to score a goal.

The match B *v.* C was a more one-sided game. C Company had a good team and were assisted by L.-Cpl. Osborne, who had recently been transferred from the 52nd. They scored 4 goals.

Final—A *v.* C: C Company won, 5—1.

Second Battalion.

District Tournament, December 23, 1923.—24th Brigade, R.F.A., 1; 52nd Light Infantry, 0.

Murree Brewery Cup, May, 1924.—First Round: 52nd Light Infantry, 1; R.A.F., Rissalpur, 0. Second Round: 24th Brigade, R.F.A., 3; 52nd Light Infantry, 1.

District Tournament, December, 1924.—First Round: 52nd Light Infantry, 3; 22nd Brigade, R.F.A., 2. Second Round: Royal Corps of Signals, 6; 52nd Light Infantry, 2.

The Depot.—1924–1925.

The following events were entered for:—The Junior Shield; The City Junior League; and The County Junior League.

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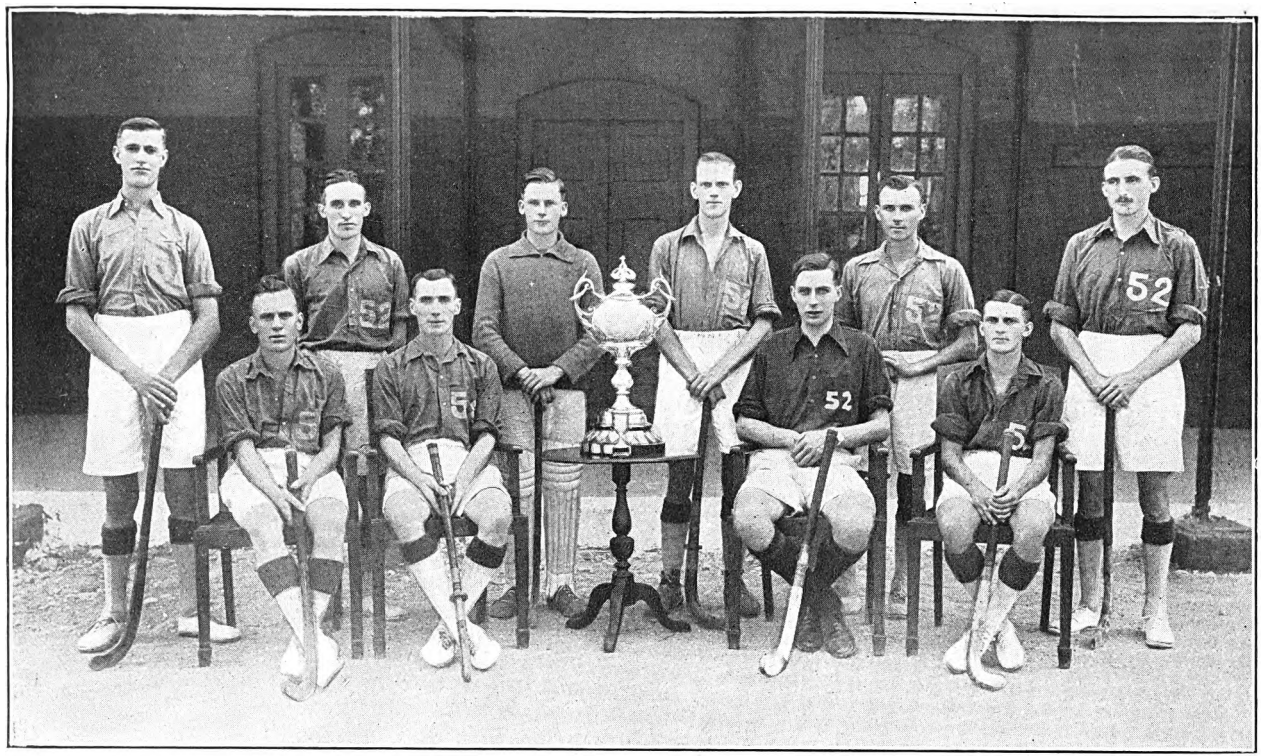

52ND HOCKEY TEAM.

Winners of Murree Hockey Tournament.

Pte. Beck. Pte. George. L.-Cpl. Brooks. Cpl. Halts. Sgt. Norton. L.-Cpl. Streek.
Pte. Kent. Sgt. Bailey. Lieut. Ames. Pte. Hunt.

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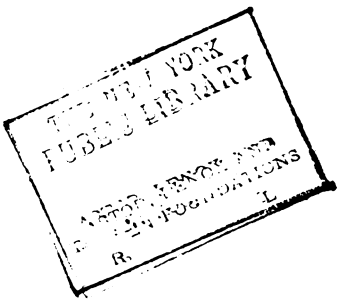

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In the first we were unlucky in the draw, having to play both matches away from home.

In the first round we beat Thame, by 7 goals to nil, a most encouraging performance.

In the second round we were drawn against Chinnor and Oakley, and suffered a defeat, 8 goals to 2; this team is now in the finals, so our defeat was not so inglorious as might appear.

We started badly in the City Junior League, but our fortunes are beginning to look up now, and so far we have managed to hold our own on our own ground.

The results of matches up to date are as follows:

Clarendon Press ..	6	Depot	2
Railway Sports ..	6	Depot	0
Depot	5	Railway Sports ..	1
Summertown ..	5	Depot	2
Depot	2	Summertown ..	2
Depot	3	Balliol Old Boys ..	2
Depot	4	Iffley	1
Iffley	3	Depot	2

In the County Junior League, we have played 6 matches up to date, of which we have won 3; lost 2; and drawn 1.

At present we are third in this event.

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POLO, 1924.

Second Battalion.

For an inexperienced team we had a fairly successful season and any amount of amusement. We were unfortunate in losing our only good player namely, Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Clayton, who left us in the middle of February. Lieut.-Colonel Clayton was responsible for teaching us all how to play polo, and it must have been very disappointing to him not to be able to assist us when embarking on the Infantry Tournament a week after he had left.

Infantry Tournament, 1924.

Our Team were, Plowden, Conant, Ames and Booth. This Tournament was played at Delhi, in February, and we drew the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (the eventual winners), in the first round.

1st Chukker.—From the throw in, the Rifle Brigade galloped straight down the ground and scored, adding two more very shortly afterwards. In the process of getting their third goal, Booth unfortunately had his glasses smashed into his eye by a stick, and had to leave the ground. We had no spare man, so had to carry on with three.

There was no further score during the chukker.

Score : Rifle Brigade, 3 ; *v.* 52nd, 0.

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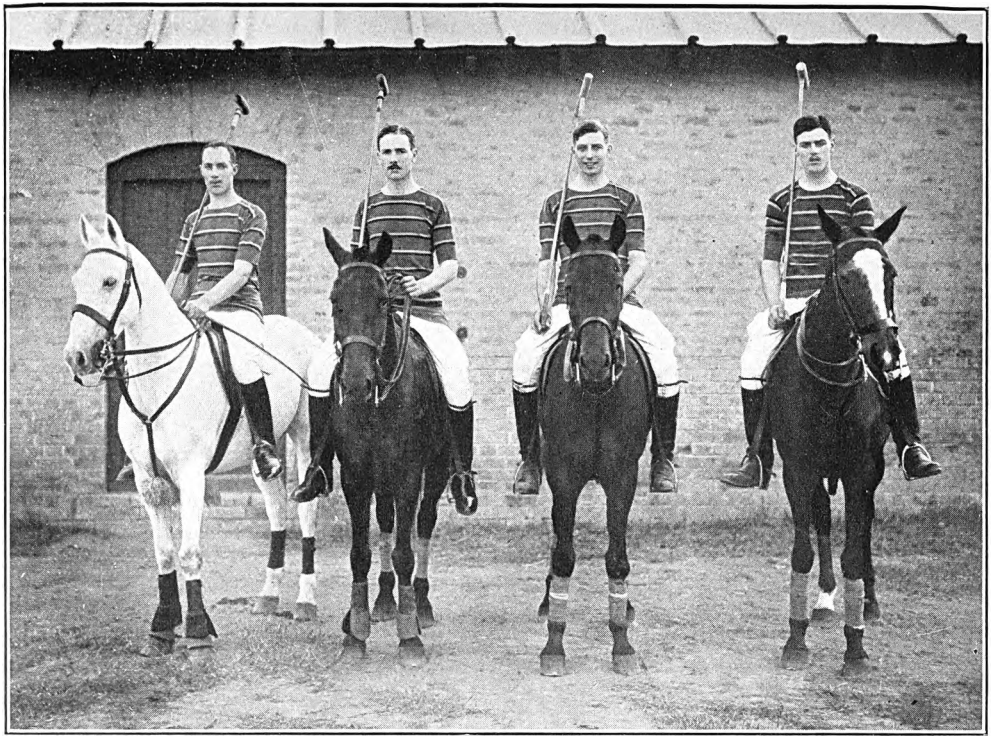

52ND POLO TEAM

Captain Booth.	Lieut. Conant.	Lieut. Ames.	2nd Lieut. Hughes.
Back.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.

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2nd Chukker.—A real fast galloping chukker. Both sides had shots at goal, and always failed to score.

Score : Rifle Brigade, 3 ; *v.* 52nd, 0.

3rd Chukker.—Shortly after the chukker started the Rifle Brigade got away and scored. Booth was able to return, but only had one eye on account of bandages. He went up to No. 1, and Plowden went back.

After a very open chukker, the Rifle Brigade again scored.

Score : Rifle Brigade, 5 ; *v.* 52nd, 0.

4th Chukker.—During this chukker we had it nearly all our own way. After about two minutes' play Ames got away and scored. From the throw in Conant got possession and Booth had bad luck in not scoring two yards from goal, but only having one eye was unable to see the ball !

No further score was added until, just as the bugle sounded, Hodson scored again for the Rifle Brigade.

Final Score : Rifle Brigade, 6 ; *v.* 52nd, 1.

On the second day of the Tournament, we played the Royal Fusiliers, who had also been knocked out in the 1st round.

The Commander-in-Chief (General Sir Henry Rawlinson), very kindly offered to play for us, as Booth was in hospital.

The game was slow and uninteresting, the final score being 2—0 in our favour.

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THE GUIDES POLO TOURNAMENT, MAIDAN.

On April 8, the Regiment played the 8th (K.G.O.) Cavalry, in the 2nd round. Both teams had drawn byes in the 1st round. The Regiment received 2 goals on handicap. The 8th were a very well combined and well-mounted team. They beat us for pace throughout the game.

The final score of 12—2 fairly represents the play, though in the final chukker the Regiment had bad luck.

On April 13, the Regiment played the 18th Cavalry for the third time in Tournaments. This was in the Subsidiary Tournament. The Regiment had the best of the game in the first chukker, and pressed the whole time. About half way through this chukker Conant scored off a back-hander from Ames. Trench and Denning were both playing badly in this chukker and four or five easy chances were missed. In the second chukker, both teams got away several times and had chances of scoring. The 18th now hitting the ball well, scored three goals. The last two chukkers were not so good. Denning and Trench were playing well and the 18th added four more goals.

Final Score : 18th, 7 goals; *v.* 52nd, 3 goals.

ABBOTTABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, APRIL 23, 1924.

In the 1st Round, we drew the 11th (P.A.V.O.) Cavalry.

Teams :—

52nd Light Infantry.—Clarke, Ames, Conant, Booth.

P.A.V.O.—Captain Walker, Channan Singh, Rajinda Singh, Mr. Stewart.

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They were the second team of their Regiment, mounted on their first team's ponies.

We saw the ground the day before we played on it.

It was slippery and covered with flowering clover.

On the afternoon of the game, we were just going out to play, when a hailstorm broke. It was a heavy storm, and as it stopped the game started !

We were floundering from the start. Channan Singh first got away and scored. Then, from the throw in, the P.A.V.O. got away again. Conant's pony at this moment slipped up and fell, the umpire didn't notice this and the game continued. The P.A.V.O. scored twice in this chukker.

In the second chukker we rallied, and kept the ball in the P.A.V.O. half. Conant hit wide three times when we ought to have scored. At the end of the chukker, Channan Singh slipped us again and scored.

By now we had quite realized that Channan and Rajinda were the people doing all the work. Yet we could not mark them because their ponies did not slip, and ours were like camels in a bog.

The rest of the game was uninteresting, except for a brilliant run by Booth, who scored our final goal.

The final score was:

P.A.V.O.	..	..	7 goals.
52nd ..	..	..	2 „

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SUBSIDIARY ROUND, MURREE BREWERY CUP.
OCTOBER 1, 1924.

Team :—Booth, Conant, Ames, and Hughes.

1st Round:

v. 11TH (P.A.V.O.) CAVALRY. OCTOBER 1, 1924.

1st Chukker.—The 11th Cavalry started a goal on handicap. Exchanges were fairly even, but, towards the end, Ames made a fine run down, and, sending across the goal mouth, Conant scored.

Score : 1—1.

2nd Chukker.—From the start, Conant got a move on, and his shot from 40 yards, just went wide. From the hit off, Ames got possession, and sending across to Booth, the latter made a cross shot at goal, which eventually went out.

From the hit off (a poor one), a mêlée took place in front of the 11th's goal, and Strettall cleared just on time.

Score : 1—1.

3rd Chukker.—Conant and Ames both had shots but without success. We were having most of the game until Strettall got a good run in, and, hitting well forward, Wheeler muddled the ball in.

Score : 52nd, 1; 11th, 2.

4th Chukker.—P.A.V.O. started off, and had a futile shot at our goal; they continued to press,

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until Ames relieved with a good run down, Booth getting a shot in. From now onwards, we continued to press and Ames scored the third and winning goal a minute from time. The game ended in our favour by 3—2.

Semi-Final : v. SCOTS GREYS (B). OCTOBER 24.

All Square on Handicap.

No. 1 *Chukker.*—From the start, the Greys went down and Dugdale scored; after which Conant took down, but missed with his shot. From the hit-off, McCorquadale took down, and from his pass Connel put the Greys two up.

The chukker ended with a run down by Ames without result.

Score : Greys, 2; 52nd, 0.

No. 2 *Chukker.*—Greys went down again and continued to hem us in, but Booth cleared, Conant and Ames taking down, but McCorquadale hitting well sent the Greys off, and a long shot by McCorquadale just went wide. Towards the end of this chukker we improved and two shots by Ames just went wide.

Score : Greys, 2; 52nd, 0.

No. 3 *Chukker.*—We started off well, the Greys giving a sixty yards' hit which went behind; from the hit-off, Conant hit towards the Greys' goal, a mêlée ensued which ended in Ames scoring.

We were having most of the game, but eventually Connel got away and scored with a good shot.

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Then followed some play in mid-field, our back-hand work being particularly good; from a breakaway McCorquadale scored.

Score : Greys, 4; 52nd, 1.

No. 4 *Chukker.*—Greys took down, but shot wide, and from the hit-off, Conant got away, but his shot went wide. From the hit-off, Dugdale took the ball down, the same player scoring a rather lucky angle shot. From the hit-off, Ames took down and had bad luck in not scoring, his shot hitting the post and going out.

Then followed some play in front of the Greys goal, but McCorquadale eventually hit well up the field, and Connel put on the sixth and last goal.

Score : Greys, 6; 52nd, 1.

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REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT CUP.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GUY BLEWITT has kindly presented a Challenge Cup for the Annual Regimental Point-to-Point Race, and has had it inscribed with the names of the winning owners and horses since the race was revived after the war.

He proposes that the cup should be competed for under the conditions laid down for the present Point-to-Point Race, but does not wish to make any stipulations in case the Regimental Committee may think fit to alter the conditions at some future date.

He wishes the cup to be known as the Orman Challenge Cup, after Orman (by Ormandale—Dainty), on which good horse Colonel Blewitt had the following successes :—

1920—Won, Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry Regimental Point-to-Point; East Essex Hunt, Heavy Weight Point-to-Point; Essex and Suffolk, Heavy Weight Point-to-Point. Was second in Nomination Race, 5th Dragoon Guards Point-to-Point. 1921—Won, Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry Regimental Point-to-Point and Grand Military Welter Race; Army Point-to-Point.

The following are the proposed conditions :—

1. The names of the winning owner and horse shall be inscribed on the cup.

2. The winner shall hold the cup for eleven months, or until one month before the next race is due to be held, whichever is the shorter period.

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The holder shall then return the cup to the Mess President, Cowley Barracks.

Should the winner not wish to keep the cup for this period, it shall remain at the Regimental Depot.

3. An officer winning the cup three times in succession shall become the owner of the cup.

Lieut.-Colonel Blewitt has further offered, in the event of the above contingency, to present another cup, if application is made either to himself or his heirs.

4. The cup shall be insured for £25, under arrangements to be made by the Regimental Committee.

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HUNTING WITH THE 43RD, 1923–1924.

SHORNCLIFFE can hardly be called a good hunting centre, but we made the most of our opportunities, several officers supporting the East Kent Hunt. The most regular followers were Sanderson, Newton-King, and Neville. The latter also went out on several occasions with the Mid-Kent Stag Hounds.

But the newly reconstituted Shorncliffe Drag Hunt claimed most of our support. This Drag Hunt had been allowed to lapse, and at the end of last season it was decided that Colonel Gibbon, of the Gunners, with Meade and two gunner officers as whips, should set about to get it going again. So it was with great expectations that we turned out in force on the opening day at the Brigade Commander's House. The Drag Hunt Committee had put in a lot of hard work during the summer, with the result that they had fixed up matters most satisfactorily with the farmers, and arranged a variety of lines. They gave us excellent sport, and were in fact the mainstay, so far as cross-country riding was concerned. Although we had quite a fair number of privately-owned horses in the Regiment, we were helped in the matter of horses by our gunners, who hired them out to us at a fixed price per month.

As our gunners were leaving Shorncliffe for Aldershot at the end of February, it was decided

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to hold the Drag Hunt Point-to-Point on the 13th February, before their move took place. The meeting was held at Brabourne, on a bitterly cold day. The attendance was remarkably good, perhaps because H.R.H. The Prince of Wales had entered four horses in the Open Race, but, as he had broken his collar-bone a couple of days previously, he was unable to ride, which was a great disappointment.

In the Light Weight Race, the Colonel finished third on his horse "The Whippet," the leaders all jumping the last fence together. Randall and Meade also competed in this race, the former surviving, after a difference of opinion with his horse at the flag on the turn home, while the latter came to grief at the fourth fence.

In the Heavy Weight Race, both Newton-King and Neville did well in finishing, respectively, fourth and fifth, seeing that they had trouble when out in the country.

At the beginning of March, we had complications in the matter of "foot and mouth" disease. All hunting was stopped in the Shorncliffe district, and our Regimental Point-to-Point with the South Oxfordshire Hunt had to be cancelled. It looked very doubtful also if we should be allowed to bring off our match with the 2nd Battalion the Rifle Brigade, which had been fixed to take place at the R.A.S.C. Meeting at Arborfield, on April 10.

After a lot of correspondence, however, it was decided that we might send our horses to Aldershot.

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The Conditions of this Match were:—

1. Teams of at least six will represent each Battalion.

2. Horses running must be the *bona fide* property, or hired chargers, of officers on the establishment of the 43rd or 2nd Battalion the Rifle Brigade; either serving with the Battalion or doing duty at the Regimental Depot; with the exception that not more than two of the horses in either team may, if so desired, be the property of any two officers belonging to the Regiment, still on the Regimental List, but not actually serving with the Battalion.

3. Horses must have been in possession at least three months before the date of the match. Winners of any steeplechase (including military), or horses that have been in a training stable during the preceding six months, to be barred.

4. *Riders:* Anyone qualified to enter a horse may ride.

5. *Weight:* Catchweight, 12 stone 7 lbs.

6. *Scoring:* Scoring will be by points. The horse first past the post will be allotted 1 point, the second 2 points, and so on.

Only horses finishing within two minutes of the winner to count for points.

In the event of a tie on points, the team that has the first horse home to be adjudged the winner.

7. The match to be run on the above lines, but Commanding Officers may, by mutual consent, vary one of the above conditions if in their opinion

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the special circumstances of the case demand it. Such alterations of the conditions to be in force for that year only.

A challenge cup was given by the Officers of the 43rd, the conditions being that whichever battalion first succeeds in winning the race three times, not necessarily consecutively, will become the possessor of the cup outright.

The Rifle Brigade very kindly presented a cup to the competitor first home.

The Match took place in perfect weather, over the Army Point-to-Point Course. The following turned out to represent the 43rd:—

Colonel Bayley's "Whippet"	Owner.
Captain Meade's "Polestar"	Tolson.
„ „ "Multum"	Owner.
Captain Barnard's "Buttevant"	Kilburn.
Mr. Lowndes's "Rose"	Smyth.
Mr. Newton-King's "Erigal"	Owner.
Mr. Doyne's "Mystery"	Owner.
Mr. Thorne's "St. Munchin"	Colvill.

The following rode for the Rifle Brigade:—Colonel D. K. Bernard, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Buxton, Captains R. I. V. Birkbeck and F. T. Hill, Messrs. J. B. Gordon Duff, P. S. Curtis, D. N. Guthrie and M. V. Paley.

Considering the amount of rain we had had recently, the going was fairly good. The Rifle Brigade team started off at a great pace, the majority of them leading the field, accompanied only by Colonel Bayley.

There was a great deal of grief at the two fences before the water, the last of which claimed the

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"Whippet." "Mystery" collapsed after jumping the water, and was found to have broken his back. After the water, Newton-King and Colonel Bernard of the Rifle Brigade led the field, when two fences from home they took the wrong side of a flag and had to turn round. This gave Colonel Buxton and Colvill a chance, the former winning by a short neck after a desperate race with Colvill; Meade finished 3rd, Newton-King 4th, Colonel Bernard 5th, Kilburn 6th and Smyth 7th. No others finished.

The 43rd were, therefore, declared the winners, having five horses home to the Rifle Brigade's two.

At the Mid-Kent Stag Hounds Point-to-Point Meeting, at Sutton Valence, on April 5, Meade entered his three horses, but met with no success. He had another go at the West Street Harriers Point-to-Point Meeting, April 9, his horses completing the course but failing to get placed. Newton-King, on "Erigal," managed to get a third in the heavy weight race.

On Easter Monday, at the East Kent Point-to-Point, Meade again ran "Multum" and "Polestar," but once more luck was against him. Newton-King ran "Erigal" in the heavy weight. He went extremely well and looked like winning, but while jumping the last fence he got badly bumped. As it turned out he was knocked practically unconscious, collapsed as he passed the winning post and was taken to hospital with concussion. Nevertheless he managed to pass the winning post and was placed third, a good performance.

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This finished the season. What with our move to the Rhine, all private horses have been sold. We have carried on with the aid of our Government chargers and Artillery horses. We are all sorry to say good-bye to the Shorncliffe Drag, which has really given us excellent sport. We hope we may have as good fun with the Cologne Drag.

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MEET OF THE "SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE" AT THE DEPOT.

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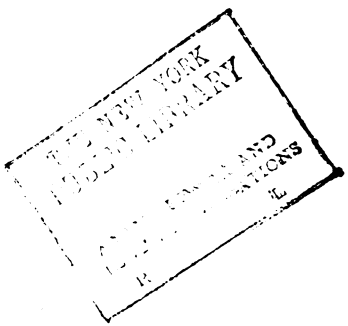

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HUNTING AT THE DEPOT, 1924–1925.

THE present season has, at any rate, been remarkable so far for one thing, rain; it has been the wettest winter experienced in this part of the world for years.

In spite of this and the resultant heavy going, there is only one lame horse out of twelve in the Depot Stables.

Up to about Christmas-time, sport was indifferent; a good show of foxes everywhere, but scent was extremely poor, as is so often the case in a mild winter when there has been no frost to clean up the country.

Since Christmas scent has improved everywhere, and most of us have been lucky enough to drop into two or three good hunts.

The Old Berkshire, who have still got their brilliant huntsman, Fred Holland, have shown some first-rate sport, and there have been some capital days with the South Oxfordshire and the Bicester.

On the whole we have had quite a fair season, but without any hunts of outstanding merit, except possibly one with the Old Berkshire in January.

Hounds met at Longcot, and a fox, found in Stainswick Cowleaze, took a line up to the hills by Odstone, then along the Ridgeway to beyond

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Ashdown, where he was lost. After this good six-mile point, Troubridge covert was drawn blank, but a fox jumped up outside, and provided a really good hunt of an hour and fifty-five minutes over some of the best part of the Vale.

He first pointed for Mr. Wheeler's Stick Heap, then bore left-handed over the railway to Rickpeg Corner, then over the Shellingford road, nearly to Kytemore, back through the Wilderness and so to Rosey, over the Faringdon road by Little Hatford, and right up to Stanford; although viewed dead-beat near here, scent mysteriously gave out, and no more could be done.

This was a seven-mile point, and about fourteen as hounds ran.

Up to now, we have escaped foot-and-mouth disease, and let us pray that this most damnable pestilence may avoid us for the rest of this and every other season.

"MARTIN GALE."

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HOUNDS LEAVING THE DEPOT.

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THE DEPOT DANCE.

As a fitting end to the festivities of the Cricket Week, it was proposed and carried that the Depot Officers should give a small dance, and thereby strive to repay in some degree the hospitality of our many friends.

The experts were agreed that the Ante-room would only hold comfortably about 25 couples. For this reason it was decided to invite only the extremely active; in other words, those who were likely to "stay the course" and dance till the small hours.

In view of the terrific physical strain which we were proposing to inflict on our guests, it seemed only fair that we should "dine" them as well as "dance" them.

Mr. Jones was consulted, and pronounced the project feasible, and the preparations were put in hand forthwith.

A suitable programme of music was evolved, and forwarded to the Band President of the 43rd, with the request that the music should be obtained and practised; meanwhile we set about perfecting our arrangements and polishing the floor.

The 26th of June, the great night, arrived, and we were blessed with perfect weather.

The "Museum" and Kilburn's quarters had been pressed into service, as reception and sitting-out rooms, and a tent was erected for the Band, outside the Ante-room windows.

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We dined in the Ante-room, at two long tables, which completely filled the room, and after dinner we withdrew to the lawn, whilst the tables and chairs were removed; this being done, we returned and danced.

The Band played excellently, and was very greatly appreciated by everybody.

Chairs (in pairs) were arranged at decent intervals around the lawn, which was discreetly illuminated by Japanese lanterns, suspended from the trees.

The Dining Room was utilized for light refreshments, and Doyne's quarters became an emergency "bar," for those who felt a need for something stronger.

Everyone appeared to enjoy themselves immensely—in fact, rarely has such hilarity been witnessed, things being distinctly "rowdy" by the second dance.

We kept "the tambourine a' rowlin'" till about 4.0 a.m., when everyone was in a state bordering on complete exhaustion.

We then retired to bed for a few hours, and rose again shortly to return to our soldierly duties, and so ended a most enjoyable week.

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COWLEY BARRACKS FARM.

COWLEY Barracks Farm. What a glorious vision is conjured up by this simple phrase. One seems to hear Reveille being sounded an hour or so early for the milkers, one sees the Quartermaster in a smock shearing sheep, the Messing Officer feeding chickens, instead of troops, and the Pioneers busy all day beating swords into ploughshares, while in the background defaulters mangle wurzels from dawn to dusk.

Alas ! Not yet does the lowing of shorthorns mingle melodiously with the blare of the bugle, but we are getting on; we keep pigs.

"Great pigs, small pigs, lean pigs, brawny pigs." But to be serious, in March 1924, as recorded in the Depot Summary, various officers visited the Barracks at Reading.

Now at the Depot of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, a large and flourishing piggery is run by the Quartermaster, and we are led to believe that enormous profits accrue, which are spent on comforts for the troops.

This seemed such an excellent plan, that we were tempted to try for ourselves, and now the casual visitor to the Depot, be he soldier or sailor, or mere civilian, is rushed off to see and admire our "herd," which lives aloof on the far side of the cricket ground.

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The Piggery was started in April, and up to the end of the year we had killed 30 pigs of varying dimensions.

The home-brewed pork is excellent, and is greatly appreciated by all who taste it; we can confidently recommend it.

The strength by ranks on December 31, 1924, was one boar, four sows and twelve porkers.

Buy Regimental pork, and patronize home industries !

"SWINEHERD."

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OFFICERS' GAME BOOK.

SECOND BATTALION, 1924.

DURING the year nearly every Officer has entered his name in the game book.

The following is a complete list of game shot in 1924, both in and out of India :—

Tigers	5	Steinbuck	5
Bear (black)	10	Wart Hog	1
Bear (red)	1	Eland	2
Panther	1	Klipspringer	2
Sambhur	3	Bushbuck	1
Chital	2	Duiker	1
Barking Deer	2	Water Buck	1
Ibex	2	Grants Gazelle	1
Nilgai	2	Wild Cat	1
Urial	12	Boar	1
Buffalo	1	Mugger	1
Kongoni	10	Wild Dog	1
Zebra	5		
Total	74		

Quail	913	Chikor	3
Snipe	80	Sandgrouse	1
Duck	67	Peafowl	2
Teal	10	Jungle Fowl	1
Plover	7	Pigeon	66
Grey Partridge	6	Hare	7
Total	1,163		

Mahseer	4	Trout	13

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THE REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE.

For some time past many Officers of the Regiment have felt that there was a need for some central authority which could deal effectively with matters of Regimental interest. Possibly the Officer Commanding the Home Battalion had this point brought home to him more than most people, but, as most questions referred were matters affecting not only the Home Battalion but the whole Regiment, including Officers past and present, the Officer Commanding the Home Battalion was put in a somewhat false position.

Moreover, the funds of the various Regimental Clubs and Associations were being administered by various committees who had no connection with one another, and who had no central authority to whom matters could be referred for decision and co-ordination.

Consequently, it was decided to raise the question at a General Meeting of Past and Present Officers, which took place at Cowley Barracks on June 24.

This meeting decided that :—

It was desirable to form a Regimental Committee on the following lines :—

(1) *President:* Colonel of the Regiment. *Chairman:* A Past Officer of the Regiment. *Members:* Officer Commanding 1st Battalion, Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, Officer Commanding Depot, one Past Officer. In addition, one Officer from our Special Reserve, and an Officer from each Territorial Battalion, to be invited to come on to the Committee, but only to attend meetings and have the power of

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voting when matters for consideration of the Committee are such as affect their own particular branch.

Secretary: A paid ex-Officer.

(2) The Past Officers serving on the Committee to be nominated for two years. These periods to be so arranged that the two Past Officers do not complete their periods simultaneously.

(3) The Committee have complete freedom in electing the secretary, notwithstanding that he may never have served in the Regiment.

(4) Officers Commanding may appoint an Officer to represent them at meetings when they themselves are unable to attend personally.

(5) The intention is that the Regimental Committee should assemble three or four times each year at the Depot. It was decided that the Committee should lay down a definite policy, and, where necessary, administer the various Regimental organizations which are outside the scope of either the 43rd or 52nd, such organizations to include: the Regimental Association; the Officers' Dinner Club, now absorbed by the Regimental Club; the Regimental Charities Fund; the "Regimental Chronicle"; the "Regimental Journal"; The Cottage Homes; the Dalzell Trust and Pension Fund.

The Committee was constituted as under:—

Chairman: Major-General H. R. Davies, C.B. *Members:* Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O. (43rd); Captain C. B. Crawford (52nd); Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O. (Depot).

No members from the Special Reserve or Territorial Battalions were invited; the Committee being of opinion that it was undesirable until the new organization had time to settle down, to issue such invitations.

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The first business of the Committee was to select a secretary. Applications were received from about ninety ex-Officers, and finally, after some of the candidates had been interviewed, the choice fell on Major E. Wenham, M.C., D.C.M., late 60th Rifles. He accordingly took up his duties in August, 1924.

On the occasion of the Old Comrades' Dinner in the Town Hall, Oxford, on October 5, a meeting took place. The Committee has met on other dates at which the necessary business of the Regimental Association and the other Regimental organizations have been transacted. The arrangements for the Regimental Dinner have been made, the Regimental Club to organize all Regimental entertainments has been started, and the work of bringing out the new "Regimental Journal" has been taken in hand.

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REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

1924.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Regimental Association was held at the Town Hall, Oxford, on Saturday, October 4, 1924, at 11.30 a.m., Major-General H. R. Davies, C.B., presiding.

The business of the Association was conducted as follows:—

1. The accounts for the year ending March 31, 1924, as presented on the Balance Sheet, were taken as read and passed.

2. It was proposed by Brig.-General the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., that the Regimental Committee should take over the Dalzell Trust Fund. This proposal was carried.

Lieut. J. E. Dunbar Kilburn, as Hon. Sec. for part of 1923–1924, gave a short *résumé* of the work of the Regimental Association during the past twelve months, as follows:—

Assistance given since the last meeting has consisted of:—

Monetary Relief.—This includes assistance in kind, such as the provision of groceries, etc., and payment of rent, debts, etc.

No. of Applicants assisted	126
Money spent	£239 3 6

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Emigration.—At the last meeting it was decided that the Association would grant sums of money to assist deserving cases to emigrate.

Three cases have been assisted to emigrate.

Money spent £26

Payment of Railway Fares.—Ten cases assisted.

Money spent .. .. £5 13s. 3d.

Children to the Sea.—Two cases, £6 6s.

Employment.—Men on the road, applying in person for assistance, have been offered a few days' work in Barracks, and 5s. and a hot meal per diem.

This has scared off a large number of the "work-shy" and has also assisted a number of men who would not have liked to feel that they were subsisting on charity.

Thirty-two cases have been assisted in this way, and have been given work for periods varying from one or two days to a fortnight.

Loans—

Granted since last meeting	£71	0	0
Repaid since last meeting	£140	8	0
Loans partly repaid	£220	15	9
Loans on which nothing has so far been repaid	£380	5	0

Pensions—

Ceased since last meeting, 5, amounting to £8 1s. quarterly. New Pensions started since last meeting, 5, amounting to £11 5s. quarterly.

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Cost of Pensions—

Twenty-four quarterly pensions ..	£220	16	0
Three monthly pensions	72	0	0
	£292	16	0

Brig.-General the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., suggested the formation of a sinking fund, say of £500, to be allowed to accumulate.

It was decided to discuss this fully at the Regimental Committee meeting, on October 5, 1925.

Disabled Soldiers' Cottage Homes.

The saleable value of investments (Endowment Fund), on December 31, 1924, was £796 and the balance at the Bank was £103 14s. 1d. The occupants of the two cottages are the same as last year.

Old Comrades' Association.

This year the Annual Reunion Dinner of the Old Comrades Association was held in the Town Hall at Oxford, on Saturday, October 4. This was the tenth of these gatherings. Major-General Sir Robert Fanshawe, K.C.B., D.S.O., was in the Chair. Ex Bugle-Major Harris attended with his band and provided the music.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

DURING the past year, the following have come into the possession of the Officers' Mess of the 52nd :—

Miniature Picture of the "Defeat of the Prussian Guard, at Nonne Boschen, on November 11, 1914," by W. B. Wollen. Presented by Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Oil Painting of Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B. (see frontispiece, "Regimental Chronicle," 1905). Acquired from a descendant by the Officers of the 52nd, 1924.

(1) Gold Medal (Peninsula), two clasps (Badajoz and Vittoria), of Lieut.-General Sir E. Gibbs, Colonel, 52nd Light Infantry (1844-47).
(2) Three Peninsula medals, two with ten clasps, one with one clasp.
(3) Two Waterloo medals.
(4) Military Medal of L.-Cpl. Bytheway (B. Company).
Presented by H. C. Lea, Esq., Xmas, 1924.

In the King's Birthday Honours List, Major the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley received the Order of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Captain H. Birch-Reynardson passed the examination for admission to the Staff College, Camberley, in January, 1925.

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Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Crosse was appointed an Area Commandant, Ulster Special Constabulary, in April, 1924, and posted to the Southern Area of Co. Armagh, on May 1.

At the Annual Dinner of the Artists' Rifles, held in London, on October 24, 1924, a number of Officers, late of the 52nd and formerly of the Artists' Rifles, very kindly entertained some Officers of the Regiment, with whom they had served in the late war, at a Regimental table, at which the following sat down :—

Captain E. J. Anderson, Mr. C. B. Baker, Mr. E. K. Blyth, Mr. A. Bonella, Mr. T. A. Coffin, Mr. F. H. Cowell, Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Crosse, Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, Captain V. C. Martin, Captain R. T. Robins and Captain E. H. Whitfeld.

The following letter was received by the Editor, from Mr. H. C. Lea :—

"Last month I was up in Norway at the eastern end of the Hardanger Fiord and found myself at a rough little hotel called the Hotel Voringfoss at a place called Vik in Eidfjord, the proprietress of which is a Frau Næsheim. She is the widow of one of the brothers Næsheim, with whom Colonel Mockler-Ferryman stayed thirty years ago, when he went up there fishing and shooting. One of the books I picked up in the small book-case there was a book called 'Up the Niger,' written by him and sent out on publication to his old friends. I had the inscription in the book photographed and I enclose you a block of it in case you think it worthy of mention in this year's 'Chronicle.'

"It struck me as a coincidence that of all the places in Norway I should stumble on his old hunting grounds and the very people with whom he stayed, the Næsheims, both

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of whom are dead, as is his old guide, Sylvfast Kvammen. They had a wonderful opinion of Colonel Mockler-Ferryman and remembered him well."

To his old friends
the Brothers Näsheim
from the Author
A. F. Mockler-Ferryman

October 1894.

MARRIAGES.

On June 4, 1924, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. W. R. de La Poer Beresford, Vicar of the parish, Lieut.-Colonel Randle Montague Feilden, C.B.E., fourth son of the late Sir William Feilden, Bart., of Feniscowles, Blackburn, Lancs., to Rachel Mary Gordon Lowe, only daughter of Mr. H. G. Lowe, of Three Corners, St. Clement's, Truro, and Mrs. Gordon Lowe, of 30 Lancaster Gate, W.

On May 19, 1924, at Baghdad, Major Jasper Wyld, D.S.O., M.C., 52nd Light Infantry, to Ludmila Gladkoff, younger daughter of the late Colonel George Gladkoff, Sunzhinsky Regiment of Cossacks.

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BRIGADE MANŒUVRES IN INDIA, 1924.

THE Regiment formed part of the 13th Brigade, whose Headquarters were at Jhelum, and had to march for four days before joining up with the Brigade. There were other troops from Pindi to join the Brigade, and the column (which was composed of the following: 52nd Light Infantry; 1 Squadron 11th (P.A.V.O.) Cavalry; 22nd Battery R.F.A.; No. 6 Pack Battery; 13th Infantry Brigade, Signal Section; 1 Section, No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners) marched out of Rawalpindi, on January 2, 1924, under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Clayton.

We had a most motley collection of camels, followers, bullock carts, etc., but everything went off in good order except that Lady Uniacke, the Divisional Commander's wife, would point out all the bad camel loads to the G.S.O.I.

The first day's march was to Riwat, where we arrived about 12.30 p.m. It was the first time that the Regiment had been out to camp since its arrival in India, but tents were soon pitched, and everyone got settled down very quickly.

The next day, January 3, we had to send all our tents off to Mankiala Railway Station, to go by train to Mandra, as the camels were required back in Pindi for supply purposes. We marched to Mandra and encamped for the night.

On January 4 we marched on to Gujar Khan, and on the 5th to Sohawa, where we halted and waited for the remainder of the Brigade to arrive.

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January 6 was a rest day, and everyone was busy tidying up camp. The remainder of the Brigade, consisting of Brigade Headquarters, 2-15th Punjab Regiment and the 4-19th Hyderabad Regiment, arrived in the afternoon.

From the 6th to the 12th we did Brigade Training, rehearsing the schemes that were to be carried out during Inter-Brigade Training. On January 11 it poured with rain, and no training could be carried out.

We organized a cross-country run in the afternoon for the whole Regiment, the winning Company being given jam for tea. It was a huge success and gave everyone something to think about during an extremely dull day.

On January 12, the 12th Brigade arrived and had to fight their way into Sohawa. They pitched their camp next to us, and from the 12th to the 15th we carried out Inter-Brigade Training.

On the night of the 16th, we carried out a night march in conjunction with the 12th Brigade, and attacked Mandra at dawn. Everyone arrived at the right spot at the right time, after quite one of the most miserable nights the Regiment has spent since the war !

D Company were unlucky, and had to go out on outpost duty the same day. However, they returned to camp by 6 p.m. very cheerful, for the manœuvres were ended.

We marched back to Pindi in two days, and everyone was extremely glad to get back to their happy home in Victoria Barracks.

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THE HUNT COLLECTION.

THE 52nd gained a valuable addition to their collection of medals and trophies by the acquisition, in the summer of 1924, of the Hunt Collection.

They are indebted for the possession of this collection very largely to the generosity of Colonel Frith, who undertook the responsibility for its purchase and who contributed largely to its cost. The balance of the purchase money was made up by subscriptions from serving officers of the 52nd, and by a very generous donation on the part of Colonel Clayton.

The record of Colonel John Philip Hunt, C.B., as given in the Historical Record of the 52nd Regiment, is as follows:—

"Entered the 52nd, in 1799, and served with the expedition to Ferrol, and against Cadiz in 1800, and in Sicily in 1806, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Moore. In 1808, he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sweden, and also to Portugal. He was present with the 52nd in the retreat from Astorga on Vigo. He served with the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and in 1811 embarked with the 52nd for the Peninsula, and was engaged at Sabugal and at Fuentes d'Onor, and in all the affairs in which the 2nd Battalion were engaged.

"In 1812, he commanded the 1st Battalion at the siege and assault of Badajoz, and here the command of the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division devolved on him. Throughout the campaign of 1812 he

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commanded the 1st Battalion, and was present at the battle of Salamanca and at all the intervening affairs. Compelled by ill health to leave the Regiment in 1813, he rejoined in the Pyrenees, and took part in the repulse of the columns of Marshal Soult. In August 1813, he commanded the volunteers of the Light Division at the assault of St. Sebastian, where he was twice severely wounded, and lamed for life. Colonel Hunt received three medals and the Cross of Companion of the Bath, for distinguished services, and subsequently filled Staff situations at home, and died in 1857."

The following is a complete list of the Military relics comprising the collection :—

(*a*) Gold Medal and two clasps.
(*b*) Silver Medal (Peninsula) and two clasps.
(*c*) Order of the Companion of the Bath.
(*d*) Sword (Light Infantry Scimitar pattern).
(*e*) Telescope.
(*f*) Two diaries.
(*g*) Commission.
(*h*) Casualty Lists in manuscript (Peninsula).
(*i*) "Return" of troops under Command of Sir John Moore.
(*j*) Embarkation "Return," 1806.
(*k*) Letter referring to award of a clasp of Gold Medal, dated 1814.
(*l*) Letter from a Corporal of the 52nd to Colonel Hunt, *re* storming of St. Sebastian.
(*m*) Two framed pictures of Storming of St. Sebastian.
(*n*) Photograph (framed) of the place of burial of Sir John Moore.
(*o*) Miniature of Colonel Hunt as a young Officer.
(*p*) *Books:* (i) Campaign in Spain (with Introduction by Sir John Moore's brother); (ii) Manual of Outpost Duties of Lord Fred Fitzclarence.

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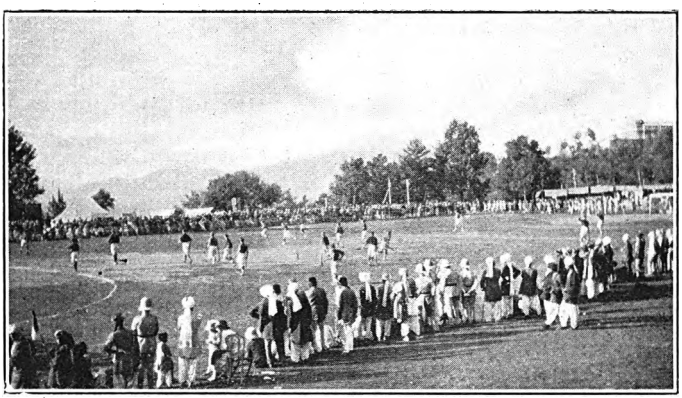
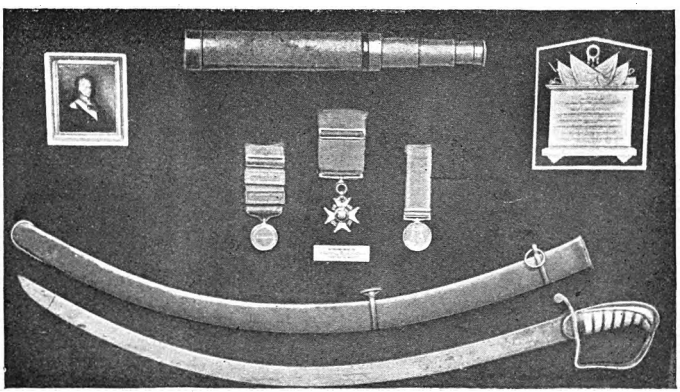


MURREE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

52nd Light Infantry *v.* 60th K.R.R.C.



THE HUNT COLLECTION.

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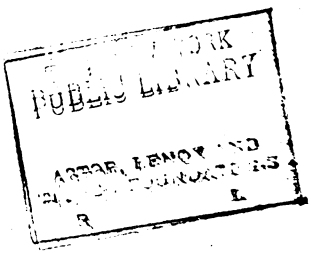

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A TIGER SHOOT IN NORTH CHANDA IN THE SUMMER OF 1923.

By Captain E. H. Whitfeld, M.C.

We arrived at our "block" after two days' trek from our base. The following day we issued forth to see some of the usual places for tying-up kills.

Having selected one, we returned to our bungalow during the heat of the day, and then in the evening set out complete with a poor little buffalo.

On the way back we heard a bear close by, but though we waited till it was dark he failed to appear.

Next morning at dawn we went out to see if our "kill" had been taken. There was the buffalo quite alive and well, so we brought him in.

At 9 a.m., however, a man arrived from a neighbouring village to say that his cow had been killed during the night by a tiger.

This, of course, was great news. The shikari was summoned and told to arrange, and at about 1 p.m. we set out. We each had a ·375 Mannlicher Schroner and a shot-gun with lethal bullets.

We tossed for choice of "machans," and, winning, I took the left, as this overlooked a dry "nullah," which I thought would be the line of the tiger's advance.

After a very hot hour we heard the beat start, the beaters being almost naked men, armed for the most part with sticks, some with axes, and a few with spears.

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The general scheme of a beat is that the beaters, as a whole, beat right up to you through the piece of jungle in which it is supposed that the tiger is digesting his meal. To keep him in the beat, however, men are placed in trees at intervals on a gradually narrowing frontage. Their duty is, by tapping two pieces of wood together, to keep the tiger from breaking away from the general direction of the "machans."

The first to move past me were peacocks, who have an extraordinarily keen sense of hearing. Then came a small barking deer, going all out.

The next thing I heard was a shot from Crawford on my right, and then a great crashing of branches, and out in front of me, about 40 yards away, came the tiger. He stopped, partly obscured by undergrowth, and I fired. To my disappointment, instead of falling, he turned and bounded back again into the jungle towards Crawford.

Nothing happened, so I blew my whistle, which was a prearranged signal to the coolies to take to the trees, as I thought the tiger had broken back.

Shortly afterwards the shikari arrived with the ladder and invited me to descend, which I did with considerable trepidation, as no one knew where the wounded tiger was.

I started across towards Crawford and on my way saw the tiger lying down about 40 yards away breathing very hard. I found Crawford peering about looking for the tiger.

We then selected a tree from which we thought fire could be brought to bear, and Crawford climbed

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up the ladder. As he was half-way up and I on the ground, the alarm was given that the tiger was moving. I felt extremely unhappy, and could find nowhere to go, expecting every moment that the animal would spring on to me.

However, he only moved a few yards, and as soon as Crawford was safely up his tree, I seized the ladder and propped it up against a bamboo clump, thereby gaining a little command, and feeling all the better for being off the ground.

From half-way up the ladder I got a fairly clear view of the tiger, and tried a shot, which, however, only made him move a yard or two, just out of sight. This necessitated a change of position, and clasping the ladder firmly I advanced, ready to lean it against anything and to shin up it at a moment's notice.

Eventually I found a place from which I could see the tiger, and once more, gaining a little command, I fired. This shot did the trick, as the tiger gave one jerk of the head and then moved no more.

While the coolies were making a stretcher of bamboo we measured the tiger. The correct method of doing this is as follows: turn the body on its back, straighten the tail, and press the head and nose down towards the ground. Place a peg in at the nose and another at the end of the tail. Roll the body aside, and measure between the pegs. This is the correct and only official way of measuring tigers.

While this was going on, I assembled all the beaters and gave each a piece of paper with my

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initials on it, which they were to produce at the pay table on return. This is a precaution which ensures only those who have actually taken part in the beat receiving reward.

We employed sixty beaters, and owing to the fact that the beat was successful, gave them eight annas each. This may be considered too much, especially by those who knew India before the war, but in these days it is hard to see how one could give less than 4d. for an afternoon's work, not by any means entirely devoid of danger, and one always gives extra for a "good show."

We were so pleased, that I think if they had asked double we would have given it. It was dusk before we reached our bungalow, the tiger, carried on its grid-like stretcher by eight men, heading the procession.

I then paid off the coolies, and by a full moon and two hurricane lamps, skinning commenced.

I will not attempt to describe this not altogether pleasant business. Rowland Ward, of London, and Van Ingen, of Mysore, issue books on the skinning and curing of trophies. The great point to remember is that the sun's rays must not touch the skin, otherwise the hair "slips." Another point, see that the natives do not steal the whiskers, which they are very fond of doing. These, chopped up fine and served with a "friend's" food, have much the same effect as powdered glass.

The only person who was rather downhearted that night was myself, as the rule of the jungle is that whoever first hits an animal claims the kill,

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no matter who actually gives it the *coup de grâce*, and as I had made most of the arrangements for the shoot, I felt rather sad, as I said to myself, "Here is the only tiger that we shall ever see, let alone kill, and it belongs to Crawford."

The following night we tied up the little buffalo again, in a different place, but next morning there he was, as happy as ever.

Many who read this, if many do, may think this method of attracting tigers cruel. I do not think it is, as a tiger's approach to its kill is so wonderfully stealthy, and when it springs to kill, such is its strength, that I am sure the victim knows very little about what is happening.

The following night we tried sitting up over a pool of water. There was a brilliantly bright moon, and we sat on a most uncomfortable bamboo platform, from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. We heard a tiger not far off, but he passed on.

Even with the moonlight and a white bandage tied on the muzzle of my rifle, I did not feel at all confident of being able to hit anything at twenty yards, which was the distance we were from the pool. A few small deer came to drink during the night, and it was most interesting to watch the nervousness with which they approached, literally advancing inch by inch.

One in particular, I remember, took quite half an hour to approach 100 yards, and then took fright when a yard or two from the water and fled without drinking.

With such an enemy as a tiger in the jungle, a deer's life must be an almost continual anxiety to

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its owner. Yet those deer looked wonderfully fit, their coats shining like that of a well-groomed horse.

Very weary, and a little depressed, we reached our bungalow at about 7 a.m. when, to my joy, a villager reported that one of his cattle had been taken by a tiger the previous evening, not half a mile from our bungalow.

The same arrangements were made as for the previous beat. Being one down, I had choice of "machans," and chose the left one.

To cut a long story short, when the beat had come within about 400 yards, I saw a tiger appear in front of me at ninety yards' range.

I waited a moment to let him get in the open, and then fired. I hit him just behind the shoulder, the correct place, and before he could move put another into the same place, which brought him down. I then emptied my magazine into him to make certain, while Crawford joined in from his side.

The following day, a native came in to say that there were two tigers asleep in a nullah about a mile apart.

We set out at once, having tossed up who should have the first shot. I won. We proceeded to the nullah, making as little noise as possible, though even the bare-footed shikari made a good deal on the dried leaves. We came eventually to the edge of the nullah, and there was a tiger lying in the shade, with his feet in a pool of water, not thirty yards away.

I got ready to fire, but Crawford said he was

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not ready, and while I waited the tiger woke up and raised its head. We sat absolutely still, but being sleepy, and hearing nothing more, the tiger put his head down again.

I fired at once, and put a bullet through the back of its neck, which killed it instantly. An easy bag, you say. Yes, but there is considerable excitement in walking up a tiger, and when on the ground and you are unlucky enough to wound a tiger instead of killing it, you are more than likely to be the victim.

We then went along the nullah to look for the other tiger. When we reached the place, we saw the mark in the sand where it had lain; probably my shot had disturbed it, for it had disappeared.

The score then stood: Crawford one tiger, myself two. Crawford said that he would like another. So we tied up the buffalo again, and this time it was taken.

Again the same arrangements for a beat. Crawford had choice of "machans," and took the one which we both thought the tiger would come to. However, the tiger appeared in front of me. I waited to see if it would go towards Crawford, but as it insisted on walking in the opposite direction, I fired, hitting it on the knee of its off fore. While it was wondering who had hit it, I put another shot through its body.

It then turned and ran straight towards my tree, and I thought it was going to try and share the tree with me. I therefore put down my rifle and seized my shot gun loaded with lethal bullets.

When it was about twenty yards off, I realized

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that it was not looking at me, and that it was merely making a direct line for home, which happened to take it under my tree.

Owing to trees and bamboos, I could not get a shot until it was directly below me, and then my field of fire was only a yard or two. I pushed my gun over the "machan" and pressed the trigger, both barrels went off together, and both missed, and the tiger disappeared.

At the same moment, another tiger suddenly sprang up about twenty yards to my left, and with a roar dashed past me, making leaps which would surprise any steeplechase horse, such were their size.

The situation at this period: a wounded tiger behind me, which, according to the rules of the jungle, and rightly so, too, must be followed up and put out of its misery; temperature 114° in the shade; metal of rifle so hot from the sun that one could hardly hold it, and a thirst which is not known in this country.

I went along to Crawford, and he was relieved to hear that it was not the roaring tiger that I had wounded.

Now a wounded tiger is about the most dangerous animal in the world, and there are three methods of dealing with it. I do not include the use of elephants as, for instance, in this particular piece of country there were none, and incidentally, elephants are beyond the purse of most infantry officers.

One method is to let the tiger have a few minutes for his wounds to stiffen up, and then

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follow on foot, sending men up the trees to try to spot him. This method is dangerous, and is not recommended, as a tiger can conceal himself in almost nothing, and the very limited field of view obtainable in the jungle rather puts the odds on the tiger.

Another method is to have a terrier, who will run ahead of one, and will almost certainly find the tiger. Remember, all one wants is a little warning. It is the sudden and lightning-like charge from an unknown direction that is to be feared.

The third method is to send to the nearest village for a herd of buffalo, which are driven in front of one. When they come to their natural enemy, they will lower their heads and form a ring round him. Again one gets one's warning.

As we had no dog, and the nearest village was some distance off, we took the first method. We waited fifteen minutes, and then started with a tracker following the blood marks and sending men up the trees.

We continued like this for about 400 yards, going very slowly, and I must say I personally felt completely helpless. Eventually, we came to a "nullah," and in the sandy bottom were quite clearly visible the "pug" (foot) marks of the unwounded tiger, and a few yards on, those of the wounded one.

The natives now became very excited, and wanted to push on faster and without climbing trees. We insisted, however, on one of them climbing a tree on the far side of the "nullah,"

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with the result that he immediately reported the tiger to be in sight.

I went forward, and there, looking straight at me and only fifteen yards away, was the tiger. As I looked, he got up and started towards me. I dropped my rifle and seized my shot gun, as at such close quarters I thought two lethal bullets in his face would upset his jaws rather more than one ·375 bullet. However, he only came about five yards, and then lay down again still looking at me. I then realized that he was very badly hit, but even so, I did not feel inclined to take him on at ten yards' range, being myself half in and half out of the "nullah."

We decided, therefore, to fight a rear-guard action. I remained staring at the tiger, while Crawford went back to the other side of the "nullah" and climbed a tree.

As soon as he was in position, I beat a hasty retreat also to the other side of the "nullah," and climbed a tree.

I had no idea how quickly a tree can be climbed when mortal fear is driving one up. On reaching a fork in the tree I looked round, but owing to the jungle could not see the tiger. Neither could Crawford, so he tried a little indirect fire, controlled by me, to see if we could make the tiger move into view.

This failed, but by coming down from my tree, I found that I could get a clear view, and prepared to fire. My magazine, however, had jammed and I could not get a round into the breach for some time.

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Eventually, I persuaded a round to go in, and assuming the kneeling position I fired, hitting the tiger in the eye, which of course finished him off.

This ended a most exciting shoot. The following up is undoubtedly an experience, but one which I, at any rate, have no wish to have again.

Having four skins on our hands, and being frightened that they might "go wrong," we decided to leave the following day, so that we could dispatch the skins to Mysore for setting up.

Such were my experiences in a few days spent in the jungle. That we were lucky beyond words, there is no doubt. Many try for years, and never even see a tiger, whereas we, two novices, went out and bagged four tigers in eight days, my three having been killed in four.

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A TIGER SHOOT IN SOUTH CHANDA, C.P.

By W. A. R. Ames.

Having sold our ponies at the beginning of November, and Polo being definitely over until our return from the frontier, Conant and I decided to go off to the Central Provinces to shoot a tiger. We chose as our hunting ground the Chandrar Korepelli "block" in the South Chanda District, eighteen miles south of Chanda. We were extremely lucky in being able to manage a shoot in the cold weather, at which time the C.P. jungles are at their best, and the hunter can carry on all day without having his eyebrows singed or his boots burnt off.

It took us three days in the train, and four days on foot, to get out to our "block," one extra day being spent in Chanda completing stores, making the acquaintance of the Deputy Commissioner, and being polite to sundry officials. A little flattery goes a long way in the East, and if you can add a "Sahib" to the title of an Indian minor official, he is yours for ever.

With the aid of the Deputy Commissioner, and flattery, we left Chanda sooner than we anticipated, and arrived at Mosam as quickly as ever bullock carts could travel, having some good duck shooting on the way.

As we had wired ahead for baits and shikaris, we had no difficulty on arrival, and found five

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buffaloes and five goats waiting for us, and ready to try their luck next day. We had very little success at first; sambhur, cheetal, bear, pig and tiger, had all left their tracks in nearly every nullah, and, except for a small sambhur, our efforts were in vain. We had our first kill after five days, and saw the tiger in the beat which followed. This beast was not meant for us, for after three barrels, he was seen going off into the jungle, quite unscathed. He was a brazen beast, as he returned within eight hours of being shot at, to finish his meal, and we never met him again.

On December 11 we had another kill, but the beat proved unsuccessful.

Three days later there was another kill about three miles away, and as Conant was in bed with malaria, I went out to slaughter the tiger by myself.

After the usual delays of beaters not turning up in time, etc., the beat started at about 2 o'clock. Immediately after the beaters began shouting, the stop on my left clapped his hands and there was a terrific roar and crash. I could see nothing, for except for a little patch of thirty yards, the jungle was extremely thick; however, I was quite certain that the tiger had not broken the beat, and was lying up somewhere quite close.

I heard and saw no further signs of him until the beaters came within fifty yards of me, when he quietly slipped out of the jungle into a small sandy nullah, walking slowly and solemnly across my front about thirty yards away. He was a magnificent sight and seemed to care neither for

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man nor beast. I hit him just behind the shoulder and he reared up and fell over dead. He was a big tiger, measuring nine feet six inches between pegs.

I climbed out of my "machan" and could get nothing done for at least half an hour. All the beaters were chattering at the top of their voices, while I was standing guard over the tiger, to prevent his whiskers being burnt or pulled out. After a good deal of trouble, two strong saplings were cut down and bound on to my "machan," and the tiger was placed on top and carried in in triumph.

When we got to Kolpalli, the village from which one of the shikaris and the majority of the beaters came, a rather interesting ceremony was performed. All the women of the village turned out with bowls of water and rice. They then salaamed firstly the tiger and then me: after which they sprinkled water in front of the beast's nose and then threw rice over his head. I thought there was some catch in this, and sure enough the shikari's mother and wife were first of all produced for me to look at and give money to. This I did, and then of course the fat was in the fire, as all the other women expected it too. However, one does not grudge an anna of it when one has slain a tiger; but I went home a wiser man!

Two days later we had news of another kill, and this time Conant, still pretty seedy, determined to come. As it turned out, it was a very lucky thing he did. He drove out as far as possible in a bullock cart, and we did not have far to go to our "machans."

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The beat began very late, as it was some distance from Mosam, and from the very start the stops on the left started to tap their trees. I heard a tiger growling somewhere out in front of Conant's "machan." The beast then came across to mine, about seventy yards in front, and was turned towards me by the stops on the right. He then broke into a trot, and passed my "machan" about forty yards away, giving an easy but awkward shot, as I had to turn and fire through the ropes.

I hit him with my first barrel and missed him with my second, and he was seen going away very slowly, obviously badly hit. At the same time Conant shot another tiger, which proved to be a cub seven feet long.

Shortly afterwards, Conant again fired two shots, calling out that a bear was coming towards me. I saw he was hit, as blood was pouring from his side. I gave him four more shots and he died about fifty yards from my "machan."

By this time, I had only one round left and Conant had none, but we were quite satisfied, as we thought there could not be any more tigers in the beat.

However, five minutes later, a large tiger came and looked at Conant, and then came to me, again passing on my right. Having only one more bullet, I was going to make a certainty, so I turned in my "machan" to get a good shot. He heard me and was off in an instant, leaving me cursing for not having fired before. Immediately afterwards, another tiger, which turned out to be a

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cub, came running up to my "machan" giving me a very easy shot. I wounded him and he went off and stopped behind a tree thirty yards away. I gave him a round of buckshot, and I found him dead a hundred yards away, and then the beat finished.

In the beat, there were four tigers and one bear, out of which we got two tigers, one bear, and wounded one tiger. We certainly ought to have bagged the lot. It was nearly dark by the time we finished, so there was not time to follow up the wounded one; we went, therefore, back to camp with the spoils.

The bear was a particularly large one, measuring five feet seven and a-half inches.

The next morning I went out to try and find the wounded tiger, but, as in the neighbourhood there was a large hill with hundreds of caves, it was impossible to say into which one he had gone. After searching all the morning, I gave it up.

It was hard luck in not getting him, as I am sure he was dead in one of the caves.

We had two more beats without success, before our leave came to an end, one tiger breaking the stops and another one giving Conant an impossible shot.

Our total bag for the expedition was as follows: Three tiger, two pig, one sambhur, one cheetal, two nilgai, one bear, one mugger, fifty-four duck, thirty-five pigeon, one green pigeon, two snipe, two peafowl and one jungle cock.

It may be worth while recording the following, for the assistance of those who go to Chanda.

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Some may find out everything before they start; others, like ourselves, may live to regret that some things were not done quite as well as they might have been.

First, it is necessary to make a good bandobust for buffaloes and goats for "tie ups" before Chanda is left. If this is not done, it is impossible to start tiger shooting at once.

Four officers of the Regiment have been caught in this way, and we were fully repaid by taking their advice.

Secondly: Bullock carts are slow but sure. Ours did twenty miles the first day in eight hours, the second twenty miles in twelve hours, and afterwards less and less, but they did get there. If you take them, have two extra carts and load them all lightly.

We saved three days and a few rupees on our return journey by hiring a lorry, so it is worth while inquiring about a car in Chanda before definitely deciding on bullock carts.

Thirdly: A knowledge of Hindustani is essential.

Fourthly: Do not go short of food stuffs, hoping to get more after leaving Chanda. There is an excellent store in Chanda, but you can buy very little in local villages.

Fifthly: Take a bicycle; it saves your legs and you can cover more ground.

How to shoot a tiger can easily be studied in such books as Best's "Indian Shikar Notes," etc., so my small experience does not warrant me giving any advice on the subject.

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GOOD HUNTING.

BY

LIEUT.-COL. H. L. RUCK KEENE, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Introduction.

THE letters in the 1921 Chronicle by Pony Morland, Richard Crosse, and Ames, on the subject of hunting have inspired me with the idea that perhaps some of my recollections of sport during my thirty years of service may be of interest to younger officers of the present day. I have always believed, and shall continue to do so, that there is no better training-ground for officers than the hunting field, where quickness of eye, rapidity of decision, initiative and "eye to a country" may be learned more quickly and in far more pleasant circumstances than can be instilled by any book-lore or tactical exercises. It is for this reason that I, as an old regimental officer, rejoice to see that the old spirit is still kept up, and the necessity of hunting is insisted upon.

Fox-hunting or, in fact, any form of hunting, encourages a friendly rivalry which cannot be otherwise than salutary; for instance, a senior officer may be regarded as somewhat of an old fossil by irreverent subalterns, but if the said Major or Colonel can pound them all over a stiff flight of posts and rails, those young officers will be far more likely to follow him when it comes to the more crucial test of war.

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All this has been spoken of and written about many a time by far more experienced people than myself; witness, for instance, General Sir E. A. Alderson's "Pink and Scarlet," which I recommend most strongly to all young officers who may be neophytes in the lore of fox-hunting and soldiering.

After all this preamble, let me "cut the cackle and come to the 'osses," and if I am too prolix, Mr. Editor, put it down to the garrulity of old age, and use your blue pencil freely. In passing, let me say that "Pony" was far more lucky during his command of the Depot than I was, for, in my day, not only had we a G.O.C. who was a Scotchman and, strange to say, no sportsman, but an O.C. District who was ditto, ditto. Moreover, in those days, the War Office instituted a most despicable system of espionage, otherwise known as "surprise visits," with the result that in twelve days I had seventeen different inspections by "nosey parkers" connected with the various branches of the Service, and not one of them ever had the grace to inform me of his arrival. The result was, alas, that on many occasions I was away, either hunting or shooting, when these red-tabbed gentry appeared, and my love of sport nearly lost me my commission.

How different from the days when I was a subaltern at the Depot, and we belonged to the London or Home District! In those days Lord Methuen commanded, and when, as was sometimes unavoidable, his inspections clashed with Derby day, Ascot week, and so forth, he used invariably to send word that no officers were

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required to be present on parade. I recollect that on one occasion, in November, I was Orderly Officer, and had inspected rations at 7.30 a.m. prior to returning to the Mess for breakfast. On my way thither I encountered Lord Methuen just coming through the gate, having as usual, and to the great discomfort of his Staff, travelled down by the 6 a.m. workmen's train from Paddington. The General politely wished me "Good morning," and then asked, "Aren't the Bicester at So-and-So this morning ?" To which I replied in the affirmative. "Then why on earth aren't you going out with them ?" "Because I'm Orderly Officer, Sir," says I. "Go to your quarters at once and change into hunting-kit, and be off with you !" said the G.O.C., and accordingly at 10 o'clock I rode off in my red coat and all, much to the scandalization of my Commanding Officer and just as the "troops" were falling-in for parade. By the way, the rule in those days used to be that there must be one officer left in barracks; the Quartermaster used to be that officer on hunting days !

1889–1890.

I joined the 43rd at Parkhurst in May, 1889, and, incidentally, was very nearly tried by Subaltern Court Martial for the heinous offence of winning the Derby Sweep before joining. This was certainly not my fault, as Hanbury-Williams had very kindly taken a ticket on my behalf. By the way, if in these records I appear to presume

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somewhat in writing of distinguished officers without mentioning their present high degree, and in using, at times, their old nick-names, let it be remembered that I write of them as I knew them in the good old days. I am sure none of them will mind.

We had a certain amount of fun with the Isle of Wight Hounds, of which General Sir Henry Daly was then Master. Among others from the 43rd, besides myself, who hunted more or less regularly, were Eccles, who had two real old screws called "Reveille" and "Skinomalee"; Hanbury, with his good old horse "The Lawyer"; Fairtlough, with two remarkably plain animals on which, however, he was very hard to beat; "Abe" Stanhope, on a useful grey cob; Stanton (otherwise known as "The Cert"), with a pony which appeared to change its name every week; George Colvile, with his celebrated grey "Bachelor"; Peter Clark, who was then Adjutant, and could only get out now and then; Newton-King, whenever he could borrow the charger of the last named; and Thurston, on such occasions as afforded him the opportunity of begging or borrowing a mount from any of us. I had almost omitted my first Company Commander, Colonel Clark, irreverently known as "Nobby," who possessed two useful hunters, and moreover went right well on them. Neither Colonel Vesey nor Money, second-in-command, were hunting men, but both realized the value of the sport, and were always ready to give hunting-leave whenever possible.

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Only on one occasion did Colonel Vesey put any obstacle in the way, the circumstances being as follows:—Fairtlough and I shared a soldier-groom between us, and on a certain occasion, when a C.O.'s Parade was fixed for a hunting-day we, greatly daring and acting in the most improper manner, sent Barrow, the groom, with a note to the C.O.'s quarters asking that he, the groom, might have leave off parade. Back came the answer promptly, "Certainly not! The man came to see me while I was in my bath!" It served us right, no doubt, but there was no hunting for us that day.

I bought a mare from an adjacent farmer, an animal which was like the little girl who had a little curl and so forth, for when she was good (which wasn't very often) she was very, very good, but when she was bad, she was horrid beyond words. However, we managed to scramble about and enjoy ourselves, and as there was seldom any necessity to jump a fence and barbed wire (that curse of hunting had already begun to show its fangs) we saw as much fun as most folks. I can recall no great sport with the I.O.W. Hounds, and only three incidents connected with fox-hunting in that country recur to memory. Incident No. 1 was when, in descending one of the Downs, Prince Henry of Battenberg's horse followed the example of that of Mr. Orlando Bugles in "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," by sitting down like a rabbit, the Prince falling off behind, very gracefully and harmlessly. Nevertheless, hounds, which were running quite well at the time, were

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stopped, and numerous members of the field gathered round his fallen Highness, proffering flasks from every direction. Three or four couples of hounds declined to be stopped, and, to their eternal shame, be it said, certain officers went on with them, and had quite a good gallop. Surely a gross case of "Lèse Majesté!"

I remember another incident, when I had a mount on Peter Clark's horse. On coming away with a fox from a brake above Shanklin we were confronted by a fence full of wire, the only means of exit being by way of a most formidable hog-backed stile, rendered even still more fearsome by a declivity in the ground just in front of it. Major Bigge, Equerry to Prince Henry of Battenberg, and mounted on one of the latter's horses, got over brilliantly; then followed Hanbury, whose gallant horse "The Lawyer" surmounted the obstacle with a resounding rap with his hind legs. I followed in fear and trembling. Peter's horse gave a huge bound in the air and left both hind legs on the stile, but by dint of prodigious efforts he contrived to free himself and so there we three were with hounds pointing downhill to the delectable Godshill country. However, as so often happens on such occasions, we were ill-rewarded, for hounds soon threw up, and all the "funksticks" who had gone round by Shuffler's Bottom were as well off as we were.

Incident No. 3 is George Colvile breaking his collar-bone while indulging in the reprehensible practice of "larking home," the amusing part of this being that during the time George was

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obliged to stay in bed he insisted on his horse "Bachelor" being brought into his bedroom.

By the way, I hope the gallant Brigadier will forgive me for relating a certain episode in his career which, for sheer gallantry, seems worthy of mention in the CHRONICLE. George was riding "Bachelor" at Ashey Races, where the horse, which had a mouth like iron, bolted off the course and jumped a five-strand wire fence into a railway cutting. Nothing daunted, the brave officer turned the horse round, climbed up the side of the cutting, and jumped the wire fence back on to the course. Soon after "Bachelor" fell heavily, but Colvile managed to re-mount him and finished the race guiding the horse with his two hands, the bridle having slipped off completely. This feat was subsequently emulated by Eustace Crawley of the 12th Lancers at Hawthorn Hill, but I doubt if the wire fence and railway cutting episode has ever been equalled, let alone surpassed.

In November, 1889, I was sent to Marchwood, up Southampton Water, where a detachment, under Cunliffe, guarded a powder-magazine. Here my lot was cast with the New Forest Hounds, and honestly I cannot say that I cared for the country, for in those days one's chief desire was to get some jumping, and it was only from meets outside the Forest, such as The Vine at Ower, that one could reasonably expect any fun in that line.

My "stud" at Marchwood was augmented by the loan from Eccles of a very smart pony, the

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owner finding forage-bills a bit more than his finances could run to. I broke the pony to harness, but not before she had bolted with me, thrown me on to my head on the high road, and smashed my trap to smithereens. I rode the animal one day with the N.F.H. and we had a capital run, at the end of which I found myself one of three survivors when hounds ran into their fox.

Some enterprising scribe sent an account of this run to the "Field," and finished by saying that the huntsman, Mrs. Coxhead, and Lieutenant Ruck Keene on a very clever pony, alone saw the end of the run. One would have thought that this eulogy would have enhanced the value of the pony, but, the day after the account of the run appeared in print, I got a furious letter from Eccles to the effect that he had lent me the pony solely for hacking purposes and that he was surprised and greatly annoyed to find I had been hunting the animal. Feeling very sore, I wired back: "Sending pony by seven boat from Southampton to-morrow," and in a very short time came the answer, "For heaven's sake keep the brute."

I rejoined the Regiment at Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, in April 1890, and in the following month sold "Sally," and as I had given £32 for her and got 52 guineas, the deal was quite satisfactory as far as *I* was concerned. Hunting from Portsmouth was not an easy business, but I kept my mare at Fort Widley and went out to Cosham by train. I had a rare good day with the Hambledon, on April 5, 1890, when Colvile

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and I were out from the Regiment. The meet was at the Bold Forester. There was a huge crowd out and the weather was like midsummer. Hounds soon found a fox and went like blazes for half an hour before killing in the open, and I find it recorded in my "Hunting Journal" that this was the first time I had ever seen hounds (and, I fear, some horses) cross a succession of strawberry-beds. "Sally" must have been in one of her "very, very good" moods, for it is recorded that she carried me splendidly, "heaps of jumping and some timber." Colvile, I remember, was so done up by "Bachelor's" pulling and the heat of the day that, at the end of the run, he "came over queer," and had to consume the greater portion of the contents of my hunting-flask before being able to mount again.

Yet another good day is recorded with the Hambledon, on April 9, when the meet was at Hyden Cross roads, and Bill Owen, on Peter Clark's horse, Hanbury, and I were out. Hounds ran from Hyden Wood for about three hours and covered some twenty miles before losing their fox. "All down-hunting and deuced little jumping, some rather nice posts-and-rails," sums up my opinion of the day. I only managed twenty-one days this season, and the number of falls is recorded as three.

1890–1891.

During the summer of 1890 I bought a little Irish horse, a five-year-old, from a small dealer in Cosham (one Clark, and incidentally quite the

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most honest in his trade I have come across), for fifty guineas, and a real good buy "Paddy" proved to be. I kept him at Fort Widley (strange that I should have found myself quartered there in 1915–16!), and on hunting-days used to make my way thither, either by train or tram to Cosham, or by hacking a mare belonging to Strachan.

Those were the days when we rose very early in the mornings for cubbing, and I find one entry in my "Journal": "Up at 4.30 a.m., egg sandwiches and cocoa in my room and off by the 5.30 to Cosham with Abe (Stanhope) and Sancho Day." Even now I almost blush at the recollection of a pair of top-boots I purchased for the coming season; they were called Hubert's boots, and the tops were composed of some celluloid material, so that all they wanted after a day's hunting, was a sponge-round to make them as good as ever for the next day. I had to endure much chaff on the subject of these tops, Pongo Beresford, of the Rifle Brigade, declaring that never, before seeing them, had he understood the meaning of the phrase "a ding-dong gallop," for he noticed that whenever I hit my boot against a post or iron rail, the top would give off a metallic sound like a bell. I find I ordered these abominations on the day when Newton-King was married at St. Peter's, Eaton Square. Thank goodness, one of the tops cracked before long and I then went a mucker and bought a pair of Peal's best, but the application of some Bishop's Mange Lotion to them by an unusually stupid soldier-servant,

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in lieu of top-boot dressing, hardly enhanced their appearance.

The season from September to the end of 1890 was a very chequered one on account of frost, and I find I only got fourteen days' hunting during that period, including four mornings' cubbing. My diary for 1891 is missing, but my ancient "Hunting Journal" comes to the rescue. The 43rd were still quartered in Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, and in addition to many previous stoppages by weather, a frost, lasting five weeks towards the end of the year and well on into January, 1891, further curtailed the hunting season.

After long leave, I rejoined at New Barracks, Gosport, where hunting was even more difficult to obtain than from Portsmouth. We used, however, to box our horses by train, and Hanbury, Barton and I were the most regular attendants. I got a bad fall on March 25, when "Paddy" came down at a big ditch, and getting me underneath him, bent in two ribs, with the result that I was in plaster of Paris for some considerable time afterwards.

On April 18 I rode "Paddy" in the Portsmouth Garrison Point-to-Point, over a course near Petersfield. There were fourteen starters, and everybody came to grief at least once, Colvile on "Statesman" being down four times, but he eventually beat me by a short head for third place. "Paddy" never made a mistake throughout, but was beaten for pace. I hunted only twenty-seven days that season, and had five falls.

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1891–1892.

In the following June I bought a horse from Allenby, R.N., for £30, and christened him "The Admiral." Allenby's scheme of hunting was a quaint one; he was in the habit of driving tandem to covert where the leader would be taken out of harness, a saddle clapped on him, and the trap with the wheeler in it would be sent to some convenient pub. on the route for home. Allenby would then enjoy his hunt, pick up his trap later in the day and drive home, the former leader being towed behind. Thus the gallant Naval Officer used to contrive three days a week, and sometimes four. If hounds had had a poor day, Allenby would lark home, jumping a succession of five-barred gates on the way; hence "The Admiral" was first-rate over timber, though his method of going at it was somewhat awe-inspiring, as he would invariably race at it with his head down on the ground until within a yard or so of the obstacle, and then up would go his head and he would pop over it without touching it.

The old hunting adage "Slow at timber, fast at water," certainly did not apply in the case of this gallant horse, and as regards the last-named sort of obstacle, he hated it as much as one presumes his owner, as a Naval Officer, loved it.

I solved the difficulty of hunting from Gosport by keeping "The Admiral" at Wickham, some

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six miles away, and "Paddy" in Barracks; the latter I used to hack on and occasionally hunt, when the meets were anywhere within distance. Ferryman used to lend me a very smart pony and trap, and sometimes I would hack Money's grey charger to Wickham. In addition to these two horses of mine, and although my income did not warrant the keeping of one horse alone, I "jobbed," later in the season, a bay mare from my old friend Clark, of Cosham, and a very good old screw she was.

In those days the Hambledon was quite a good country, especially the Wednesday, or Bishop's Waltham side, where there was plenty of grass and nice fencing; moreover, the existence of barbed wire was hardly noticeable in those days. Now I believe that most of that delectable country is studded with desirable villa residences, wire exists in practically every fence, and foxes are very few and far between.

On April 5 I rode "The Admiral" in the Garrison Point-to-Point, and gave Lamotte the mount on "Paddy"; we finished third in our respective races, but I still think that if the rider of "Paddy" had made more use of his mount he could have finished in a more prominent position.

During the season 1891–92, I hunted thirty-nine days and had five falls. In the course of the following summer I sold, to my great regret, the gallant little "Paddy" for fifty-five guineas, and "The Admiral" for thirty-five pounds, thus making a small profit on each horse.

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1892–1893.

I began the following season with but one horse, a black animal given to me by a brother, because the latter could do nothing with the horse's feet. I happened to see the horse, just before he was about to be sent to Reading to be sold by auction for what he might fetch, and, being greatly taken by his make and shape, I persuaded my brother to let me have him, and see if I could make anything of him. Thanks to a wonderful recipe of Strachan's civilian groom, "Blackamoor" soon became perfectly sound, and I was able to hunt him regularly all the season. The horse was an undeniably good one and a topping fencer, but he had the temper of a fiend, and would, if by himself, suddenly stick his toes into the ground on the way to covert and refuse to budge, except to sidle off the road and subside into the adjacent ditch. My only method of getting him to the meet was to jump him off the road suddenly and gallop him across country, taking everything as it came, and trust to catching up someone on the way. Once with hounds, "Blackamoor" was all right and never stuck his toes in on the way home.

Later on, I bought my famous horse "Blarney," whose biography appears in a former CHRONICLE under the title of "The Old Horse."

Taking first leave, I hunted in Oxfordshire until December 15, and just managed to put in two days with the Hambledon before we moved to Ireland, "Blarney" and I crossing in that

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terrible old tub, the *Assistance*. Twenty-six days' hunting was a meagre total, and I took six falls in the course of the season. I sold "Blackamoor" for sixty pounds before we left Gosport, and believe I was magnanimous enough to send my brother twenty-five pounds of the proceeds! I heard afterwards, that the purchaser of the horse parted with him after a fortnight, being utterly unable to do anything with him.

1893–1894.

The season 1893–94 began very badly for me, as far as horseflesh was concerned, for I had nothing else to ride but "Blarney," until a shocking over-reach, on October 30, resulted in the horse being laid up for eleven weeks. I solved the difficulty while home on leave by hiring a blue roan horse from Tompkins, of Reading, at ten pounds per week, and "Blue Ruin," as he was christened, carried me right well on many occasions with the South Oxfordshire and Bicester.

After long leave, I rejoined the Regiment at Kinsale, where the doings of the 43rd Harriers are recorded in a former CHRONICLE. I find that my mounts on various occasions are mentioned as Eden's mare, Scott's mare and Scott's "Pontius"; and I also jobbed a black mare from a local undertaker, an undeniably good hunter, though just a bundle of skin and bone when I first got her.

A six weeks' course at Hythe cut a large slice off the latter part of this season, during which I hunted on thirty-four days, and took four falls.

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During the succeeding summer I bought a chestnut pony by "Courtfield," dam by "Revenge," for thirty-five guineas; a real good little sort, fast and a good fencer, though of course nothing like up to my weight.

1894–1895.

"Blarney" and "Jack" constituted my stud at the opening of the season 1894–95, when I took first leave and, as usual, spent it in Oxfordshire. Later in the season I purchased from a farmer in the Bicester country a black mare by "Professor" by "Lecturer," but she was hardly a success, and though at times she would carry me well she had one terrible fault in a country abounding in brooks such as South Oxfordshire. No power on earth could ever persuade "Bluestocking" to face open water, and on many occasions I was left lamenting alone on this account, a matter causing considerable chagrin to myself, for I was able to cut out the work till we came to an obstacle of this nature, and then I had to take a back seat. Fifty guineas was the price paid for this mare, and I sold her at the end of my leave to a man who liked water better than did the mare, namely, my sailor-brother.

"Jack" I sold for sixty guineas to a hard-riding Bicester man, who swore the pony was one of the best he ever threw leg over.

I rejoined at that pestilential hole, Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, and then, after one day with the Kildare, there came that celebrated frost which lasted for nine solid weeks. By the way,

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it was not so very long ago that I asked a brother officer, during a sharp bout of frost and snow, if he remembered this particular frost; his answer was that he wasn't born then—"Eheu fugaces !"

Two days with the Meath in a glorious country, one with "Sweeny" Scott with the Kildare, and a Saturday with the Ward Union, finished my hunting career in Ireland for two years, for in March 1895, I proceeded for duty as a subaltern at the Depot, that Mecca of all lovers of fox-hunting.

My experience, by the way, with the Wards was rather a hair-raising one. A certain sporting wine-merchant, Mitchell, by name (to whom it was said that in bygone times the 43rd Officers' Mess had owed £1,000 for wine), offered me a mount, which I gladly accepted, on a chestnut mare of his. The meet (I forget its name), was about twelve miles from Dublin, and having sent our horses on, Mitchell and I drove out in a fast outside-car. A field of about eighty hard-riding men and women assembled, and as I had foolishly donned a red coat I was at once the centre of unbounded hospitality. Entire strangers offered me the contents of their flasks; I was introduced to the occupants of car after car, loaded with light refreshments, mostly whiskey, and if Mitchell had not come up with the news that a stag was about to be "loosed" I should probably have never come under the starter's orders. Accompanied by loud yells from the sporting foot-folk and many of the field, the gallant deer was bundled out of his box and proceeded to nibble the lush

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green grass of Meath before, startled by sods of turf hurled at him by onlookers and the execrations of the mounted followers, he set off at a gentle amble. Already, and in spite of vociferous cursings by Master and huntsmen, certain of the knowing ones had sneaked away in the hope of getting a good start, but at length the Master gave the order "Go!"; and then came the "Niagara-like rush to which the 'Gone-away' is a signal."

My mount had been described to me by her owner as being "a first-rate one over a country, but a bit har-rd in the mouth," and as soon as we started to go she demonstrated the truth of this. Rearing straight up on end to begin with, the mare gave one great bound in the air and, before we had gone fifty yards, I perceived that I was merely a passenger and a third-class one at that. There was nothing for it but to sit down in the saddle and let the brute do what she liked, and I really think this may have saved my life in the long run, for Heaven help the man with the Wards who comes down less than three fences from the start! In such a contingency he runs the risk of being jumped on by fifty or so of "the best fellows upon earth," while, if he can get quickly to the front and stay there half a mile or so, it will enable him to shake off his most pressing pursuer.

Thus it was in my case, I got well away and, by leaving the mare to do what she liked, soon got into a commanding position, so much so that, when I dared to look back (after about three-

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quarters of a mile, over a glorious country and terrifying fences), I saw that there was nothing to fear from any of the rest of the field behind me. I give every credit to the mare for the fact that, when the deer was taken after a brilliant fifty-five minutes, the huntsman, and four others besides myself, were the only ones to see the deed accomplished. Gradually the rest of the field, or rather what was left of it, turned up, and once again it was the old story of whiskey-flasks from all sides; later divers jaunting-cars arrived on the scene, and yet more drinks were pressed on me. In a word, it was a great day entirely, but the following morning I had such a "father-and-mother" of a head that I had to get Charles Cuyler to ask leave off Church Parade for me. Poor old Ireland! To use her own vernacular, "Thim was the days!" and she will never see the likes of them again.

On March 22 of 1895, Billy Milton and I put in a strenuous day with the Old Berkshire, and had to ride home seventeen miles at the end of it. (N.B.—There was no tarmac in those days.)

Talking of Milton reminds me of an occasion when he and I were hunting in their Vale. Hounds had thrown up and were being cast when, all of a sudden, I saw his lordship, without any reason whatever, set his horse at an absolutely impracticable fence, composed of (1) a wide ditch; (2) a bank; (3) a post-and-rail fence on top of a bank; (4) a quickset fence, and (5) and (6) a corresponding post-and-rail with quickset fence, bank and ditch

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complete. Needless to say, the noble Viscount came it most handsomely, but, as this event happened "when all the world was young," he got up smiling. Somehow or other I don't believe that the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam would care to take on such an obstacle nowadays!

At that time Milton became the Conservative Candidate for Wakefield, for which constituency he sat for some time in the House of Commons. Electioneering interfered greatly with his hunting and he very kindly put his three horses and a pony at my disposal, so that, although I had no horse of my own to ride, I was able to finish the season satisfactorily. Never shall I forget the consternation in the Mess when the evening paper arrived one night, containing an account of Billy's awful death, following an accident on his way home from hunting with the Wentworth hounds. It was reported fully and circumstantially that, on his way from hunting, Milton's horse had jumped off a railway-bridge on to a passing express, and both rider and horse had, of course, been smashed to atoms. I wired at once to Wentworth for particulars, and our relief on getting the reply "No truth whatever in rumour" can better be imagined than described. Probably the yarn was put about for some political purpose, but it was a dirty trick and gave us all a nasty jar. "A very short season with a nine-weeks' frost in the middle of it, eleven really good days out of twenty-nine, and four falls," thus runs my summary of the season 1894–1895.

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1895–1896.

Barton, Watt, Francis Henley and I were the most regular fox-hunters during the following season. Colonel Livesay and Strachan used to go out occasionally, but as they generally chose the meets nearest to the Depot, which meant the huge woodlands known as the Quarters, I fear they did not much enjoy their hunting. An old retired 43rd officer used to come and stay with them, and I remember that on one occasion this gentleman (whom we did *not* much care for) returned after a good day's "mud-larking" in the big woods and proceeded to crab the whole show from beginning to end. "Never had he seen such a d—d country, never had he seen such a rotten huntsman, nor such a wretched pack of hounds"—and so forth and so forth. At last old Barton could stand it no longer, and knowing where the gallant ex-officer resided, he remarked very drily—"I suppose your experience has been mostly with the Putney Harriers!" This being the title of a well-known suburban cross-country running club, it was a pretty good hit at the crabber, who henceforth crabbed no more.

Barton had an old grey mare who was able to plod along at her own pace, and as her owner was as keen as anyone on getting to the front and staying there, many were the tosses that this good sportsman took. Watt preferred to throw in his lot with the more fashionable Bicester pack, and Henley used to shove along right well on two really good Irish horses.

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During the preceding summer I bought, from a neighbouring farmer, a five-year-old chestnut mare "Miss-fire" by "Wimbledon," which once ran in the Derby. I gave forty-five pounds for the mare, and she carried me very well as long as she kept sound, which wasn't very often. The mare had one peculiarity which was that it was impossible to mount her in the ordinary way, for, if you approached her with a view to doing so, she would back right away from you unless, as happened now and again, there was a convenient haystack behind. The only way to get on to her back was to get a pal to hold her, and then advance surreptitiously from behind, and chance her heels. This was a specially awkward proceeding when one had taken a toss and was anxious to be up and at it again.

With "Blarney" and "Miss-fire" I began the season, and a right good one it turned out to be, with practically no stoppage by frost or snow. In February, 1896, a sporting friend offered to sell me a horse of his for as many sovereigns as the horse was years old, and I accordingly became the possessor of "Ginger" for nineteen sovereigns. "Ginger" was a horse with a history; his original name was "The Pedlar," so-called because, when he was a three-year-old, he was charged by a bullock in a lane and upset into a ditch. This caused a rupture of his intestines, and the result was an unsightly swelling on the near side of his stomach; hence the name of "The Pedlar," carrying his pack. The horse was by "Blood Royal," and ran well in the Grand National in "Gamecock's"

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year; later he turned rogue and was "altered." The manner of his death will be described hereafter. His late owner sold him to me as a first-rate performer, which he was most decidedly, *only* it was said that he would not look at water. During all the time I owned this good old horse, he only twice put me down at open water, and on one of these occasions it wasn't his fault.

On the first day I rode old "Ginger" he sold me no end of a pup. I was riding him second horse, after "Miss-fire," with the South Oxfordshire, and in the course of a pretty gallop over a delectable country I sent him with the utmost confidence at a fence with a big ditch on the landing side. To my utter surprise, the horse "renaged" just at the critical moment when I imagined he would take-off, and "bang" went my rider's (or tailor's) muscle. The pain was horrible, and to this day I have never got over the strain.

Unfortunately the corresponding muscle on the other leg followed suit some time after, and for many years I had to hunt trussed up like a chicken.

The first open water which I encountered on "Ginger" was the Chalford Brook in the South Oxfordshire country—not, as a rule, a formidable obstacle, but on this occasion so flooded that it was hard to see where the take-off was or where to land. Following the lead of a good hard-riding sportsman, I sent the old horse at it hell-for-leather and we landed with heaps to spare on the other side.

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I recall another instance when this non-water-jumping horse got me over the Haseley Brook in company with one other. The water was up to the brim, but old "Ginger" cleared it with the temporary loss of one hind leg. I remember looking back and seeing poor old Barton coming at the brook with all the speed he could muster on his old grey; I saw the inevitable splash, and was told later that the gallant rider sat for three-quarters of an hour on the far bank with his legs in the water, holding his mare's head up to prevent her from being drowned, until a team of cart-horses rescued her from what looked, at one time, like being a watery grave.

The season 1895–96 is summed up in my old "Hunting Journal" in glowing terms: "A capital good season throughout; thirteen really first-class days out of fifty-seven—thirteen falls."

1896–1897.

In the following July, I effected a swap with "Miss-fire," parting with her to a Reading dealer in exchange for a bay pony, 14.3 hands, seven years old, and ten pounds. Thus it was that, still quartered at Cowley Barracks, I began the season 1896–97 with a stud composed of "Blarney," "Ginger" and "Charlie."

Cub-hunting and the early part of the season were considerably curtailed by ten days' grouse-shooting in Scotland, followed by a mild attack of pneumonia from which I was very lucky to come out alive, after a month's illness. In November, I sold "Charlie," the pony, for thirty-five pounds,

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and so was reduced to two horses for the remainder of the season. I find an entry, under date November 9, 1896: "Found a most awful lot of barbed wire about, Hanbury getting into some." On the same day, I took a real good old-fashioned crumpler and completely "did in" a brand-new top-hat. Later on, the fatal game of "larking home" deprived me of the services of "Blarney" for many weeks by reason of a serious over-reach, and so poor old "Ginger" had to bear the brunt and burden of the day.

I recall an amusing day this season, when a gallant officer of the Scots Greys and I trained our best horses to Banbury to have a dart with the Warwickshire. I took "Blarney," who had been coming his turn regularly since the beginning of the year. There was a large and fashionable crowd, and Lord Willoughby de Broke (father of the late Joint-Master) was hunting hounds, which fact alone was ample compensation for the expense of the journey and the dirty coats and smashed top-hats to follow.

After a morning of indifferent sport, over a rather moderate sort of country, hounds found a good fox, and going away in the teeth of a gale, ran hard for some twenty minutes before killing their fox in a pigsty at Bodicote. In the course of this gallop, an important-looking obstacle confronted those who were riding up to hounds, and I recollect it struck me as odd, that the vast majority of thrusters turned away from it, in search of a gate or gap. Not so the strangers from South Oxfordshire! The Cavalry officer

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and I rode at the fence side by side, with precisely the same result to both of us, viz. a most complete end-over-ender on the far side without, however, the least harm accruing to men or horses.

On picking ourselves out of our hats and examining the cause of the trouble, we found that the obstacle consisted of a fairly wide ditch "to" you, a bank about four feet high surmounted by two newly-plashed fences with about two feet between them, and then a bank and yet another ditch on the landing side. A regular "Squire-trap," in fact, as our forbears used to describe a fence of this description. We were subsequently informed by the noble Master, that the best people in the Warwickshire country very seldom took on this particular fence.

The season was a very disappointing one throughout, the weather being mostly wretched, and the country at times almost unfit to ride over. I hunted on forty-one days, and took five falls. A word as to expenses. I find that between 1889 and 1897, I spent £263 5s. 0d. in purchase of horses and sold them for a total of £306, thus making a balance credit of £42 15s. 0d. What price that for horse-coping ?

1897–1898.

My first period of duty at the Depot being ended, I rejoined the 43rd at the Curragh, in those days a Paradise for the riding man, surrounded as it is by an almost boundless sea of grass.

September 28, 1897, was a memorable morning's cub-hunting with the Kildare in view of the fact

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that "Bobs" came out with all his Staff. The gallant little man was riding his famous white horse "Vononel," and appeared to enjoy most thoroughly a little dart we had later in the day from Castlemartin.

Taking first leave, I spent it in Oxfordshire with only one horse, "Blarney," to ride until the end of November, when I got "Ginger" into work again.

December 1 saw us back at the Curragh again. Here my stud was augmented by a grey pony "Kilmorey," by "Arabi Pasha," which was given to me by a friend, "Jock" Stansfeld of the 19th, decidedly old and decrepit, but a brave little beast for all that, and Peter Clark, too, had a young bay horse on which he was kind enough to mount me now and then—the horse didn't know very much about the game, but we had a lot of good fun together.

I find an entry on December 28, when the Kildare met at Sallins, and I rode this horse, and in the afternoon hounds found in Castle Keeley, went away very quick towards Bellavilla and finally crossed the Liffey to lose their fox at the kennels at Naas. "A sweet little gallop and only about six of us really with hounds. Peter's horse carried me excellently. Several bad falls."

At the Curragh we had the choice of hunting with the "Killing Kildares," occasionally with the Meath or Carlow, and on odd afternoons with the Blessington or Kildare Harriers. Hunting with the latter used to be very amusing at times, for the unfortunate Master would try most religiously

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to find his legitimate quarry, a hare, when there would be a holloa and a cap in the air in the distance, and, despite all efforts to the contrary on the part of the M.H., away would go the hounds on a drag-line, laid by a head lad or stable boy (nay, even by certain trainers themselves) from one or other of the many adjacent racing stables. It was on one such occasion that, with Evelegh, Stapleton, Cobb and myself out from the Regiment, "Kilmorey" gave me a real good toss at an open ditch, Evelegh kindly stopping to put us together again.

The Blessington Harriers were a far more "gentlemanly" pack, the Master, Mr. Thompson, allowing no unorthodox proceedings. I recall that in the course of a hunt after a rare good hare with his pack, we crossed almost the whole of Punchestown Racecourse, and the gallant little "Kilmorey" carried me over practically every fence in the course without a mistake, including the "Herd's Garden," the stone wall and the bog double. There was some difference, however, in riding the course at a pace adapted for hare-hunting and going hell-for-leather over it in a steeplechase !

January 22, 1898, saw my last hunt on poor old "Ginger." The Kildare met that day at Donadea Castle, and I trained to Sallins and hacked on to covert. There was a big crowd out, including a strong Meath contingent, and before hounds moved off, a hard-bitten old Irishman, whom I had noticed looking at my horse for some time, came up to me and exclaimed, "Surely to God that's me old Pedla'!" The man turned out

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to be one Halloran, an old steeplechase-rider, who had been warned off the turf long ago, and who had bred and trained "Ginger"; he recalled the incident of the horse being upset into a ditch by a bullock, when a three-year-old, and was quite overcome with joy (and more than a dash of whiskey) at seeing the old nag again.

We found a fox in that famous covert, Cooltrim, and had the usual dash from it at a rare pace over a grand grass country until Kilcock was almost reached, and here, on the very farm on which he was bred, my good old "Ginger" broke down irretrievably. I had a sad walk back to Sallins, leading the horse, and entrained him for the Curragh; the vet. was sent for as soon as we got the horse into his stable, and next morning he was shot—as brave a horse as ever looked through a bridle. Twenty-two whole days, twenty-nine half-days, and six falls formed the record of this horse for which I paid nineteen sovereigns.

In the middle of February, 1898, I bought, on Francis Henley's recommendation, a horse which belonged to the R.M. Co. Carlow, who had won a point-to-point with him. The horse was in the hands of the famous Captain Steeds, of Clonsilla, near Dublin, and accordingly I got a day's leave to go over and see him. If ever there was a past-master in the use of "blarney," the old Captain was one; he would insist, I remember, that he had known my grandfather intimately, but as the latter was a Squarson, never hunted in his life, and belonged to quite another generation than "the

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Captin," I very much doubted his assertion. However, after trying the horse over a lot of fences, all of which he jumped admirably, I told Steeds I liked the animal and would buy him if the price suited. "Take him or leave him, my dear fellow ! Take him or leave him ! He's an infernally bad hack, and a blot on my stud. Take him or leave him !" Thus the Captain rambled on, and so it was that when I left Clonsilla that evening "Wagtail" accompanied me in the train. It was not till some six weeks later that I got the bill, which, thank goodness, was only for fifty pounds. The horse was a bay, and had a big knee from a smack against a stone wall; he was a shocking bad hack, but a splendid fencer, and I called him "Wagtail" from the fact that his little stump of a tail was never still from the moment hounds moved off till he was back in the stable again.

On March 16, I find that there were nine out from the 43rd, when the Kildare met at Kilcullen, there being present besides myself, Dalzell, Peter Clark, Luard, Colvile (and Mrs. Colvile), Hammick, Forrest, Ballard and Evelegh. We had quite a useful day and great was the competition among the officers.

"Wagtail" gave me a proper one when the Kildare met at Maynooth on April 2. The last fence of the day was a sunk fence at Castletown, and what happened I have no idea; perhaps the horse was blown, but anyway we came it to some purpose, and in addition to being rather knocked about myself, the horse was a good deal the worse,

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and I had to lead him back to Hazelhatch, from which place the Curragh Brigade trained home.

I remember as I lay on the ground, with the horse reclining on one of my legs, "Curly" Hutton roaring with laughter and shouting with that odd falsetto voice of his "Hullo, Ruck Keene! I've never seen you down before! Capital! Stout fellow! Brave boy!" and so forth. "Curly" was a very senior officer in those days, otherwise he might have heard the rough side of my tongue.

Fifty-six days formed the season's total, which entailed eleven falls. I gave "Kilmorey" to the then well-known vet. and trainer, W. Pallin, but the old pony broke down during the ensuing summer, and was shot.

(*To be concluded.*)

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TIGER AND TROUT.

By E. C. Richards.

Having just read Ames's account of his trip with Conant to South Chanda in December, and his excellent advice to others who may go the same way, I feel that my own shoot in North Chanda with Winsloe, in April, was comparatively uneventful. Three parties having now returned successful from the Chanda District, it seems to show that at least one is sure of tiger there at any time of the year.

Although all the authorities on tiger shooting appear to agree that tiger are easier to find and kill in the hot weather, the experience of the Regiment has so far proved it otherwise; and certainly cold weather shooting has many great advantages beyond that of temperature.

Not only have the tigers got their winter coats, but good heads of deer are easier to get, and there is small game shooting in abundance to while away the march to and from one's block.

After a comparatively short but hot journey of thirty miles to the east of Chanda, we arrived at the Kolsa block on April Fool's Day and installed ourselves in the Forest Rest House, which was quite comfortable, having been put in order for the visit of the Governor of the Central Provinces the winter before.

We shared the bungalow, somewhat unwillingly, with a large number of "Jerry Munglums"—

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large hairy red spiders, with claws like miniature lobsters, sixteen of which we slew with slippers during the month.

Sleeping on the veranda, one heard all manner of weird noises at night; sambhur belling, chital screaming, and occasionally the grunt of a leopard, with a sort of *fortissimo* accompaniment of night-jars and owls.

Our only sorrow in the culinary department was that our precious cook had managed to mix kerosine with the whole of our supply of potatoes —and with disastrous results.

Starting at half-past four each morning, we would wander through the jungle after sambhur, chital, bear, or anything that turned up, until half-past seven, when we returned for breakfast.

The rest of the day we spent in reading, eating and sleeping; and, having sallied forth again at five o'clock in the evening, we would continue until dark.

Unfortunately our buffaloes for tying up were not forthcoming until twelve days after our arrival in the block, which was exasperating, but it bears out the experiences of the other two parties.

We had four beats in all; one to a forest kill, which produced nothing, followed by two successful beats, in both of which I had all the luck.

The first tiger came late in the beat and passed at a gallop under my "machan," making a good deal of noise. I was lucky enough to bowl him over with a bullet through the head which finished him there and then.

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He was nine feet two inches, a good size, and under the skin of his chest was a small-bore bullet flattened out. This showed why he was troublesome, and that small-bore rifles are uncomfortable things to use on dangerous game. The bullet had penetrated from just behind the left shoulder and must have narrowly missed his heart. The wound was entirely healed.

In the third beat, the tiger broke cover early in the beat and walked straight towards my "machan" very slowly. Winsloe fired a rather long cross shot and missed; the tiger took no notice and came on, waving his tail and looking like an amiable tabby.

Just in front of my "machan," I shot him where the neck joins the shoulder, and he fell. As he looked like getting up, I gave him a second bullet, which quietened him effectively.

Our last beat was somewhat trying in every way. It was a good deal hotter than previously, about 112° in the shade, and the rifle barrels were so hot that one had to wear a glove. Early in the beat, after much crashing and stamping, a big bull bison came past my "machan," about twenty yards away, which was distinctly tantalizing, seeing that our licence did not include one. A little later we heard the stops on our right clapping, and afterwards the stops on our left also started to do so. Finally, about a hundred yards to our left, where we could not see, we heard a tiger, with roars and grunts, charging the stops, who yelled and banged their trees with sticks.

However, he was evidently determined to get through, and after repeating this three times, he

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charged through and the noise stopped. Apart from the beats, we each got a warrantable head of sambhur and Winsloe a chital, which was about all our licence allowed in the way of deer. I was rather pleased at getting a wild dog one day, with my heavy rifle, as he was bolting across a fire-line. I then proceeded to miss two full-grown pups.

I got a bear some days later under rather curious circumstances. While waiting by a pool of water, about five o'clock in the afternoon, I shot a barking deer. Not two minutes later, while I was preparing to gralloch it, three bears came out of the jungle and down to the water to drink, about a hundred yards from where I was, evidently not in the least alarmed by the shot. I killed the foremost with my first shot and she fell into the water, after which I missed the second handsomely with the second shot, whereupon the two survivors fled, howling dismally.

I could write much more of the herd of six bison which we saw three times, and approached quite close to with longing eyes, and of the day before we left the block, when going out after quail in the evening, close to the Rest House, armed foolishly only with a shot gun and one or two lethal bullets "just in case," I must needs meet a particularly bulky bear coming down to drink, and having run behind him for about a hundred yards before he spotted me, I of course missed him with "lethal" in the shot-gun; of the exasperation of meeting a good chital stag, face to face, when the one allowed on the licence has

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already been shot, and of many other fascinating things in the jungle.

Our bag was as follows:—Two tigers (both 9 ft. 2 ins.), one bear (5 ft., an old she-bear), two sambhur (36 ins. and 35 ins. respectively), one chital (31 ins.), two barking deer, two boar, one wild dog.

Leaving Kolsa on April 30, we did the grilling thirty miles into Chanda and back to Rawalpindi. Leaving Rawalpindi again in Winsloe's car, we started for Kashmir.

It was very cold for the time of year, and it was raining heavily so that we were both afflicted with rheumatism as a result of the violent change in temperature. We were hoping to go into camp from Srinagar for a week's trout-fishing, but found that such is the competition for trout licences that we could only get two odd days on a small stream. However, it was sufficiently delightful in itself to be wielding a trout rod in a cool climate a fortnight after killing tiger in the heat and sweat of the Central Provinces.

The Valley of Kashmir was beautiful, as it is at any time of the year, but now particularly so, as there were masses of wild flowers everywhere, and to descend to more material delights—strawberries as well. Dining sumptuously off freshly-caught trout and strawberries-and-cream, the plains of India seemed particularly far away.

The fishing in the Kashmir Valley is undoubtedly second to none, excepting possibly in New Zealand. The record fish in the Valley is fourteen and

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three-quarter pounds. Ten pounders are not rare, and anything up to six pounds very common.

In spite of a limit of twelve inches in length, and four fish a day, one can kill more weight of fish than can be eaten in camp.

The Kashmir trout, like those of Blagdon Lake, seems to take more to the lure, such as Alexandra, Jock Scott, Zulu, Wickham's Fancy and the like, than to the artificial fly proper. The fish are much less sophisticated than those of Itchen or Test, in spite of their size, and I believe that most of the big fish are caught on fairly coarse tackle, fishing wet, rather than on the dry fly; although some of the streams are very suitable for dry-fly fishing.

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A SHOOTING TRIP IN KENYA COLONY.

By R. T. Conant.

I first got in touch with Cook and Son, and they put me on to Safariland Ltd.—a shooting agency in Nairobi. They sent me a prospectus of what I could hope to shoot and approximate costs; then, after a week of cables and indecision, I decided to go.

On August 6, I had the pleasure of leaving India behind me, with all its memories of punkah coolies and prickly heat.

It was the monsoon season, and the little B.I. boat I went in knew how to roll; others had evidently been warned against it. We had only three white passengers on board, but we carried plenty of Indians. The well decks, fore and aft, fairly seethed with dhobies and sweepers out to make their fortunes off people blacker than themselves. We reached Mombasa in ten days, and our first view of the African shore lived up to the most glowing account written of it.

August is about the best time of the year in Africa. Everywhere the landscape was a vivid green, with a little cluster of white houses in the entrance of the harbour.

We dropped anchor about eight a.m., and went ashore in a row-boat propelled by two sturdy niggers in khaki jumpers and red fezzes. The Customs Officer was so busy looking for false

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bottoms in the boxes of our Indian passengers, that we took three hours to get through. Mombasa was pretty hot, but we were soon ensconced in the Nairobi Mail and climbing into the hills. We halted for dinner at a wayside station, and watched the engine fill up with wood—a process which was repeated at every other station through the night.

At daylight next morning we were in the Game Reserve. Here rolling plains stretch either side of the line, studded with thorn trees of the wait-a-bit variety. There was plenty of game within a few hundred yards of the train; in fact I took several photographs, but none came out. We got into Nairobi about 9.30. There I spent two days collecting my Safari—gunbearers, cook, personal boy, porters, stores, etc. Then I went up the line about eighty miles to Kijabi in the Great Rift Valley. Here I met and stayed with Boyce Aggett. He was the settler whose land I shot over, and with him I fixed up where I was going to camp and what I was going to try and shoot. Elephant and rhinoceros were not on my licence, so I put lion and buffalo as my first object. However, Aggett said it would be better to shoot buck for the first day or two just to get my eye in. Next morning we told the porters to bring along the camp, whilst Aggett and I went on in his buckboard. He had made arrangements with his neighbours for me to shoot over their lands; but to-day we confined our attentions to his own property. We settled the camp site at once. There was only one place in reach of water, and

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where our presence would not disturb the game. Then we drove round to look at the shooting ground. I divided it into two parts. The first and the larger part was open plain, with a few thick patches dotted about. Here we saw, and I afterwards shot, five different species—Grant's gazelle, Thompson's gazelle, Coke's hartebeeste, zebra, and warthog. The second part was bush, with good cover in some places, but generally allowing a range of vision of fifty yards all round. I didn't visit this part in the cart, but I subsequently saw and shot at eland, impalla, steinbuck, bush-buck, water-buck, dik dik, duiker, Chandler's reedbuck and warthog.

The ground in this area was disturbed by men, and shot over a great deal, so when Aggett was with me I always went on to Crown Land, which was just the other side of the camp. This was my third shooting area, and as we went round it the next morning, I had better describe it now. Straight behind the camp was Zongonot—an extinct volcano—running up about four thousand feet above the level of the country. Its upper slopes were very rocky, and reedbuck were the only game. The lower slopes were heavily bushed in parts, and ran into innumerable kloofs with thick cover at the bottom. That morning I went half round the hill, and Aggett told me of likely places for lion and eland. The game this side was much tamer, and I managed to shoot a Coke's hartebeeste.

In the morning Aggett left. During the next few days, although I never went more than eight

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miles from camp, I saw a tremendous lot of game and fired a lot of cartridges.

I saw fresh species almost every day. There were impalla in one place, and I saw an eland, which had only one horn, and other things such as duiker; dik dik and bushbuck were to be seen everywhere. I should have got a big bag, but my rifle did not suit me. I had a ·470 D.B. by Joseph Lang, which was a good weapon, but for buck I was using borrowed rifles, as my Ross ·280 had been condemned by Safariland as dangerous. The bolts blow out of these rifles pretty frequently.

Most of the shots I had were over two hundred yards, and often running. A flat-trajectory light rifle is essential for this sort of shooting, as I found out after a fortnight, during which I used five different rifles.

When Aggett turned up again, a few days later, I had fairly exhausted my patience and my ammunition, so I was determined to go somewhere where I could use the big rifle and recover confidence. Accordingly, the next morning, we set out on to a new part of Zongonot to try for eland. We picked up fresh eland spoor quickly enough, and I caught a glimpse of one of them moving through the bush. We panted up a hill at full speed after them, but the wind was shifty, and when we got to the top there was nothing to be seen.

We were trying to find out where they had gone, when the gunbearer found buffalo tracks, so we decided to follow this instead. They led through

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some very thick patches and deep kloofs, leading us to where a herd had been feeding. A bushbuck jumped up suddenly and dived into some bushes, then we came round a corner on to a broader kloof with thick bushes in it. We stopped to look round, where the tracks just started on down the bank, when one of the boys threw a stone. There was a sudden crash and the whole kloof sprang to life as a herd of forty buffalo rushed across to the exit at the far side. The gun-bearer was just behind me and I asked him which to shoot at—a useless question under the circumstances. Then as Aggett fired and I heard a bellow, I fired at the biggest thing in front of me. The beast turned and looked at me, but was off again before I could fire the second barrel, so I had another stern shot. My shots had produced no noticeable effect, but Aggett was pumping lead into a bush as hard as he could go, and a hoarse bellow came out every now and then. I thought I had better join in the fun, so I got to where I could see a patch of leathery rump and fired three shots. The beast then subsided. As we weren't sure that he was dead, we decided to cross the kloof and look down from the far bank. It is a nervous business walking past a wounded buffalo in thick cover, when you can see only about a yard ahead. We got to the far bank all right, but could see nothing. The gunbearer was still wandering about in the thick of it, so we called him over and gave him a rifle, then all went in together. Aggett suddenly spotted it about two feet in front of him, and killed it as it tried to rise.

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It wasn't a very good head, and the gunbearer said mine was much bigger, and he thought I'd hit it. So we sent him on with the light rifle, whilst we had lunch. The boys cut up the buffalo very quickly, and soon had a fire going and the meat cooking. I was made to eat a bit of the heart, which was beastly.

The gunbearer was away for over an hour. When he returned, he said he had seen no sign of a wounded animal, and that the herd had cleared out altogether. But as he was returning, he had looked into a kloof and had seen a big bull lying down. I wanted to push on at once. Aggett, however, wanted to get some cartridges for his rifle, as he had fired all he had brought out, so we went back to camp.

When the cartridges arrived, we pushed on with the gunbearer in front. We found the place, and approached very cautiously. This donga was narrow and about eighty feet deep. All the same, we could see nothing until we used glasses. Aggett had just spotted the tip of a horn, when a large head rose in the grass and looked at us. It had a fine spread of horns. Aggett said "Wait till it stands up." But this was going to be more difficult than the first effort. Suddenly, the buffalo got up and bolted, and I could see nothing but the top of his back and the tip of his horns, as three others jumped up between him and me. He was entirely masked till he got about a hundred and fifty yards away, and then I gave him a stern shot and he disappeared. There was no crash or anything, and as they were turning a

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corner when I fired, I had no idea if he was down or not.

The gunbearer seemed certain he was hit, so we moved along to get above where he had disappeared. We had only just left our commanding position, when bang, crash, they came round the corner back again. We thought the bull was coming for us, but it turned out to be the other three, and they thundered away down the kloof. We then got down and started looking for him. There was the buffalo lying stone dead, with blood streaming from a wound just behind the ear. It was unfortunately a cow. In the long grass, the experts had been taken in by the appearance of the hide, which was dark like a bull's. We took the head, and left the carcase as bait for lion.

Next day, as Aggett had to leave, and no buffalo shooting could be done without him, I shot a kongoni and fixed up a "boma" for lion. This "boma" consisted of a bullock cart, with stout branches of thorn all round to give protection. Room for the gunbearers and my bed was left inside with a loophole covering the bait which was chained to a stake, about ten yards away. I spent five nights in "bomas" altogether; there was never much room and I was consumed by black ants on each occasion. What with these pests and the presence of the bait just up wind, it's a game I wouldn't recommend to anyone. In the early mornings, I went up the hill to visit the cow buffalo's carcass, but nothing had been near it but hyenas and jackals.

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I had no luck at all the next few days. I had sent into Safariland for another rifle, and they sent out a worn-out cavalry pattern carbine, dated 1900. I could do nothing with it at all. So when Aggett arrived and suggested moving camp altogether, I agreed heartily. I also sent a telegram for the Ross, as I had an idea that I could fix it up so that it would be safe. The first day we passed the place where the cow had lain. There were tracks of six lions, but not a trace of the buffalo. It must have been dragged. Farther on, we found tracks of a herd of buffalo going up hill, with twelve lions following after. We went over a lot of ground, following this herd, without being able to locate it. The evening found us camped by a waterhole in the middle of a district of deep kloofs and thick bushes.

After two more unsuccessful days the camp ran out of meat, so we both set out in opposite directions to shoot whatever we saw. I was lucky enough to slaughter two Coke's hartebeeste soon after starting. I sent one back to camp, and left the other as bait for lion, and then went on. Quite by accident I hit the line of a solitary bull buffalo.

I had a Zoomber boy with me, to act as tracker, so I put him on the line which led into one of the thickest kloofs I had yet met. I walked along the bank, whilst he worked the line below. Presently, he flushed a big buffalo, which came crashing through the undergrowth. I fired two shots as he crossed an open patch. The first made him stumble, the second had no effect, except to spout

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up a cloud of dust just in front of his nose. The gunbearer also fired the Ross with no result, and the bull thundered on up the kloof. I rushed round above him, but seeing no more signs descended to look for spoor. We found blood at once, but the sandy ground made it impossible to work out the tracks. I was not liking this, as the kloof was narrow and the banks steep, so I went up the side again and tried to locate him by throwing stones into all the likely places. This was not successful, so we had to descend again and make an extensive cast up and down looking for blood. The Zoomber boy found blood farther down, and this made me certain that he had doubled. I then followed the line down the bottom of the kloof. I went in front with the heavy rifle, and the trackers followed behind. We had proceeded like this for about a mile, when there was a sudden crash ahead, and the boys simultaneously rushed up a bank. I jumped into a gravel heap and then thought that it was not good enough, and so ran over to where the boys were, only to trip over a root and sprawl on the crumbling slide. By the time I had picked myself up, I knew the buffalo had gone the other way, so we went on again and found a place where he had been lying, for a pool of blood was on the ground. There I had lunch.

After this, we followed for about a mile down the kloof to where the buffalo had left it, and another mile across country and into another kloof. Here complications arose as the blood trail had ceased and a herd had crossed the trail. We took a long time puzzling out the trail, which

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led out again into some thick bush. Here he must have turned up wind and have made off at a gallop. As it was getting late, and we were eight miles from camp, we had to give it up. This beast was easily the best buffalo I saw, but in the circumstances it was useless following the next day, so I lost him.

After this Aggett went home again, and I continued my efforts after lion. There were a lot of lion, leopard, cheetah, and hyena round this camp. We heard lion roaring every night, and I kept a loaded gun by my bedside. This precaution, which is hardly ever taken in India, comes as a matter of course in Kenya. We had tried "bomas" and "bears" for several days without any success, when I had the luck to drop an eland about a mile from camp. The head was a fair one, and its body an ideal bait, as no lion can eat nine hundred pounds of meat in a night and clear out. I had also shot a Coke's hartebeeste in an open plain close by.

Next morning I went out so as to arrive at the bait at crack of dawn. My hopes were raised when I saw vultures on all the trees round. Something must have been on it. We found the carcass picked clean, except for the neck. Several lions had been at it, and probably only just left. Afterwards we saw a lioness dragging the kongoni up a hill-side. I followed and did a stalk, led by the gunbearer. We were two hundred yards away, when up she jumped and was off at full gallop. I touched her with the second barrel as she turned her head and snarled, then on again still at full

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gallop out of sight. We soon found the blood trail, and followed for several miles. She was an aggravating beast, as she went straight up wind at a slow pace and kept just in front of us. Her tracks wound backwards and forwards across a bushy strip between two kloofs, and I imagined her ambling along, grunting to herself every time she got our wind.

We followed for a long way, until she took to her heels and went down a kloof. The blood trail had now long since ceased, and I knew I had only wounded her slightly, so we left her. I went back to where I had shot a hyena, which had made off when I shot at the lioness. I found the vultures had nearly finished it, and the skin was ruined. This was altogether a bad day.

I never had another chance at lion, as the day after I had to be moving home. This last day, I bagged a good waterbuck and a Grant's gazelle, which made amends for some of my misfortunes.

My total bag was:—Ten Coke's hartebeeste, two eland, one Grant's gazelle, five zebra, two klipspringer, one wild cat, five steinbuck, one bushbuck, thirty pigeon, one buffalo, one duiker, six quail, one warthog, one waterbuck, two partridges, and five hares.

Considering that during the whole shoot my marksmanship was execrable, the bag was a good one. On private land, where the licence is £10, as against the full charge of £100, the game is not confiding. For any shoot lasting over a month the full licence is worth obtaining, if you can

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afford it. On this particular shoot, Aggett generally fits out his own safaris. He reckons he can manage it at £75 a month, and provided there are two in the party this can be reduced considerably. The safari includes food, tents, porters, etc. My journey to the shooting ground and back, including everything, cost £70. I put in these notes on expense because the tendency is to overrate the cost of such a trip.

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SIR JOHN MOORE'S SYSTEM OF TRAINING—*Concluded.*

By Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O.

XI.

Light Infantry Training.

Extensions.

The three works I intend to base this chapter on are: de Rottenburg's "Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen," Neil Campbell's "Instructions for Light Infantry and Riflemen," and Captain Cross's "A System of Drill and Manœuvre." All three supplement each other.

In considering the Light Infantry Training of this period, the first thing to remember is that the whole of it was based on a two-rank formation in place of a three, and that from this formation, all extensions and closings took place. Men were first taught by numbers and then by word of command. The whole object of this drill was to teach mobility and smartness of movement. Neil Campbell writes, "When a charge is performed *during the march*, the first word of command, *advance* or *retire*, etc., is sufficient, and each file instantly turns" (p. 12).

As speed is essential to light troops, "there must be no hesitation in inverting the order of

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companies in the battalion, or of sections in a company" (p. 15). "When companies are inverted they should be renumbered"; and "if a flank company is detached, the remaining companies should at once renumber, so that no confusion may take place on the next move" (p. 16). The double-quick time was 150 paces to the minute (p. 30).

All extensions were made, as to-day, from the right, left, or centre, the file named standing fast, and the remainder moving to the left or right, in quick time,[1] and—according to de Rottenburg—"casting the eyes over the right shoulder, so that each file, when at two paces distant from his right (or left) hand file, may halt, front, and dress by the right." If a greater extension is required, the number of paces must be mentioned before the order is given. Extensions were to be made by bugle sound, in place of by word of command; the Captain and his bugler placed themselves at the spot from which the extension was to be made, and the extend was then sounded. All extensions were carried out at the trail (p. 16).

Neil Campbell's skirmishing instructions differ somewhat from de Rottenburg's. He first lays down that full utility is to be taken of whatever advantage the ground may offer. That distances of advance depend on ground, and that, consequently, skirmishers "will always look for some objects of shelter before they halt, if any are near

[1] All light-infantry movements were, when possible, to be carried out in quick time so as to avoid confusion and the inter-mixture of files. *See* Captain T. H. Cooper's "A Practical Guide," etc. (pp. 2, 3, and 43).

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them. Even furrows or slight wavings of ground may be serviceable" (p. 60).

As regards the distance between men he writes: "In common *practice* twelve paces may be taken, when no other distance is specified; but by varying it frequently, it improves the men in a knowledge of distance.

"When extended in *single file*, and no mode of skirmishing is specified, it will be by *alternate ranks*.

"When extending in *double files*, it will be by *alternate files*" (p. 61).

Once the men are extended, "They are by no means *then* to attempt to correct their dressing (as a waving rough line of skirmishers is equally good), but immediately to seize the advantage of ground, to look out for their object of fire, and a place of security behind a rock, tree, or whatever else may be at hand" (p. 63).

Extensions were usually made in single file, the centre being the point of direction.

Firing in Extended Order.

Firing in extended order on the spot was carried out by de Rottenburg as follows: "At the signal to commence fire, the front rank makes ready, presents (each man selecting his particular object), and fires; as soon as the rear rank man sees his file leader put the ball into his piece, he makes ready, and fires through the intervals of the front rank; and when the rear rank men have got their balls into their pieces, each man gives notice to his file leader to fire. In this manner, the fire is

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continued *on the spot* till the signal is given to cease firing" (p. 18).

The method of firing on the spot when not extended, is given on p. 11. It was carried out in the following manner:

" . . . At the signal of the horn to *commence firing*, the right hand files of each platoon or section, according as the company may be told off, are immediately to take three paces to the front, the rear rank men step to the right of their file leaders, present, and each fires as he gets proper aim, then resumes his place in the company as above mentioned, and loads again; when the two first files have fired, the two next advance, and so on through the company.

"This mode of firing is necessary to prevent the whole from being unloaded at the same time; when the company, therefore, has fired once according to the above regulations, every file on being loaded again will advance three paces, and each man will take his aim and fire, and then immediately resume his place in the company, load, etc."

Firing advancing was carried out as follows, firing retreating being the same reversed:

". . . The Commanding Officer first orders the signal to *march* to be sounded, and immediately after, the signal to fire.

"On this the rear rank moves briskly six paces before the front rank, each man having passed to the right of the file leader, makes ready, takes his aim, and fires; and as soon as he has loaded again, trails his rifle. When the sergeant of the front

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rank sees the rear rank has fired, he steps in front, gives a signal with his whistle, upon which the front rank moves briskly six paces before the rear rank, each man then presents, takes aim, and fires; following the directions that have been given to the rear rank. Thus each rank continues advancing and firing alternately. If the firing in advancing is to cease, the commanding officer orders the signal for *halt*, after which not a shot must be heard" (p. 19).

In Neil Campbell's work (part II), we find very similar instructions laid down, musketry being closely combined with extended order, or in other words, fire and movement. Not only were skirmishers taught to fire in standing, kneeling, and sitting positions, but also lying down (p. 55).

Retirements.

Two methods are laid down for the retirement of a line of skirmishers:

(1) The whole line together;

(2) By alternate ranks; or exactly the reverse of the method of advancing advocated by de Rottenburg.

Cross expands Neil Campbell's instructions as follows:—

"If this signal (to retire) should be sounded when the skirmishers are not firing, both ranks will retire together, rear rank leading. But, if firing at the time, they will retire by ranks, the front rank men moving off first, but not until they have fired; the loading will be done upon the

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march, and when they have got a sufficient distance to the rear, they will halt and front, kneel down in the position of making ready; then the rear rank men will fire, and retire smartly, in the same manner passing to the proper left of their front rank men, and will then commence their loading on the march, but not before (as the object is to clear the front of the line as soon as possible for the men that are loaded); then each rank continuing to retire alternately" (pp. 63–64).

Extensions in the Field.

After having trained his men to fire in extended order, de Rottenburg then taught them how to apply it as a field movement.

"The companies being sufficiently instructed in the above firings" he writes, "they will proceed to the practice of them, in which one general principle must be observed; namely, that never more than one-half of a body of riflemen must be sent forward to skirmish, the other half remain formed and ready to support. If a battalion or company of riflemen is to make an attack, or, by means of the above disposition, keep the enemy at a distance from their front, the commanding officer will first signify whether the right or left platoons are to advance. If the latter, the last platoon of each company moves briskly fifty paces forwards, the right half of that platoon then *halts* with closed ranks, the left half moves sixty paces further to the front and extends its files, so as to cover completely the front of the main body, from which it is detached. Whenever right platoons

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advance to skirmish, right-half platoons must be pushed on in their front and extend themselves to the left, and vice versa"[1] (pp. 20–21).

If, during the attack, the alarm[2] was sounded, the skirmishers at once retired through the intervals in the battalion, and formed up in rear.

Neil Campbell amplified these instructions as follows :—

"Every line of skirmishers was to be supplied with a support and a reserve, connecting files, or patrols as they are called, were to link up the one to the other" (p. 65). "In general, the *skirmishers* will conform to the movements of the supports, the *supports* to the reserve, and the *reserve* to the corps from which it has been detached" (p. 68). The officer commanding the detachment remained with the reserves, but the subalterns lead the supports and skirmishers.

When running in on a battalion, the skirmishers were to leave the front clear and to make for the flanks (p. 73). But, as "it is impossible to lay down fixed rules for every situation," much must be "left to the penetration of *every* individual, when acting as light infantry" (p. 74). Therefore, individual initiative was to be carefully fostered.

Relieving Skirmishers.

Cross has some interesting remarks to make on "Relieving Skirmishers," which movement does not appear in de Rottenburg's or Neil Campbell's works.

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[1] Cf. Cross, p. 68.

[2] "The alarm preceded the preparation to attack or fire."

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"In relieving a line of skirmishers on the halt, the new line will extend out of reach of the enemy's fire, and will run up to the line they are to relieve; the latter will retire straight to the rear as each file is relieved (unless circumstances make it desirable to do otherwise); as soon as they are out of fire, they will close in upon their supports.

"In relieving skirmishers while advancing, the new line will run up in the same way, and pass briskly in front of the others, who will lie down on their own ground, until the men who relieved them have advanced sufficiently to place them out of reach of fire, after which they will close according to circumstances.

"In relieving skirmishers while retiring, the new line will extend a considerable distance in rear, and each man will post himself in the strongest situation he can find, if not varying too much from the general line. The old skirmishers continue to retire in their usual order, until they arrive within about twenty or thirty paces of the new line; they will then run through to the rear, until they are out of reach of the enemy's fire, after which they close" (pp. 64–65).

Chain Order.

Another formation employed in skirmishing, was known as "Chain Order" or "The Formation of the Chain." It was formed for scouring tracts of country and clearing woods, enclosures, etc. Usually the chain was formed by three-quarters of a company extending in small groups of four men, each under a non-commissioned officer; one-half

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platoon being kept in rear as a support. When fire was opened, one man of each group fired at a time, and by this means a continuous fire was maintained.

Cross gives the following detail for this formation which, in the 43rd Light Infantry, was practised up to 1899:

"In extending in chain order, the company will be told off in double files, which will keep together, and extend in the same manner as described for single files.

"In advancing or retreating in chain order, it will be performed by alternate files, the right files always moving off first, and in every respect they act as the front rank men of single files do" (p. 66).

Advanced Guards.

Advanced guards are very fully dealt with by both de Rottenburg and Cross, and the rules laid down by the latter are as applicable to-day as when they were written. The following extracts are taken from them:—

"The distance at which an advance guard and flank patrol should keep from a column must be determined by local circumstances and the strength of the column; they should, however, be always at such a distance that, if they should be attacked, the column may have time to put itself in a posture of defence . . . .

"When a column is marching along a road, where it is not considered necessary for the advance guard to form a chain of skirmishers, the

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company will be formed in sections, the two sections (under the command of the Captain), will form the reserve, advanced in front of the column, about 500 yards during the day, and about 300 yards during the night,[1] but, of course, this distance must vary according to circumstances. The second section from the front (under the command of a Subaltern), will be 200 yards in front of the reserve, and the leading section will be 100 yards in front of the second section, and will detach a double file to each flank, 100 yards from the road, and about 50 yards more retired than the corporal's party. Those detached files must examine carefully all houses and enclosures within their reach; the front section will (as occasion requires) detach additional small parties of files to patrol on the flanks, the second section being always considered as the support to this party, which is disposable according to the nature of the country; single files of communication will be placed between the different divisions of the advance guard, and also between its reserve and the head of the column. On coming to a house, an enclosure, or a hill, a single file of those detached parties will advance and examine it, the other remaining behind watching its motions, and ready to give assistance when required. As soon as the file in advance is satisfied that there is no enemy in the place, one of those men will make a signal, by holding up his firelock above his head, in a horizontal position, and the rear file will join and move forward as before" (Cross, pp. 71–72).

[1] Taken direct from the "Regulations," etc., of de Rottenburg.

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De Rottenburg has many interesting observations to make on the duties of advanced guards; the following are a few of them:—

"Skirmishers, whether from the flank patrols or advanced guard, are to stop every person they meet, to question them respecting the enemy." From them, these skirmishers were to find out the by-roads and likely places of ambush; all houses, gardens and enclosures were to be searched, and no height or village, from whence the neighbouring ground could be seen, was to be left unexamined. If a village had to be traversed, it was the duty of the advance guard carefully to reconnoitre it before entering it (p. 42).

"The Commander of an advanced guard or flank patrol will at all times make an exact report to the Commanding Officer of the column, of anything extraordinary that may occur during the march, or of any remarkable feature of the country" (p. 43).

On his patrols meeting with the enemy, the advanced guard commander has first to halt to discover his strength, "and then fall back on the main body, the commanding officer of which, if the enemy is not in too great force, should try to conceal his men, suffer the enemy to approach, and endeavour to entangle him between his parties and the head of the column" (p. 43). The commander of the advanced guard is, however, not immediately to fall back on the column, especially so if set upon unawares, when he must "immediately attack"; to help him in a possible retirement he must, as he advances, "attentively

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observe the ground by which a retreat may be effected" (p. 44).

"If the advanced guard should meet the enemy in the night, the officer commanding it will immediately attack, if not with the whole, at least with part of his force, and not give the enemy time to force him back upon the column" (p. 45).

Rear-Guards.

Of rear-guards de Rottenburg writes: "No column is ever to march without a rear-guard." The object of a rear-guard, is not to fight, but to delay. It is "a fixed principle," writes de Rottenburg, "that the rear-guard should dispute every *defile* as long as possible, in order to enable the column to gain ground . . . " (p. 48).

"When an army retires before an enemy in several columns, each having his own rear-guard, they will preserve a communication with one another; and in common cover the retreat of the army" (p. 48).

"If a rear-guard should be pursued by the enemy it will divide itself into two bodies, which will continue to retreat in communication with one another, sending out several skirmishers, who will extend themselves by two's, and fire in retiring. The skirmishers must preserve as good a line as possible; the two bodies will retire alternately, the one covering the retreat of the other" (p. 50).

Thus we see that co-operation was one of the leading principles of de Rottenburg's tactics.

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Patrols.

Part II of Colonel de Rottenburg's book, deals with the protective services in the field, and enters very fully into the duties of patrols.

A patrol must always send one man ahead of it. If advancing in a country enclosed by hedges, flankers must be sent on each side of these. No patrol should return by the way it came; nor, when attacked, should it fall back directly on the main body, but obliquely, so that it may bring the pursuers under the main body's fire as well as its own. On approaching a village, the patrol must conceal itself, send two or three men ahead, seize one of the inhabitants, and learn whether the village is occupied by the enemy or not; this done, another inhabitant should be seized and independently questioned, to see if his answer corroborates that of the first. If the village is found held, every avenue must be at once occupied, and a report sent back to the main body that all is clear. At night the scouts must creep gently along the fronts of the houses, "and particularly along those of the public-houses, looking at the same time, in at the windows, and endeavouring to distinguish whether any of the enemy are within."

When the enemy is seen approaching, the patrol must conceal itself, for the object of a patrol is to reconnoitre and not to fight, "all engagements should be avoided." . . . . "When a patrol is sent out, every sort of instruction . . . should be communicated to the men." From the moment of their departure, until their return, all must be

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attentive, obedient, and vigilant. The men "must be forbidden to go into any public-house during the march; they should therefore be supplied with their complete ration of provisions." Bridges should be avoided, as they favour ambuscades. If a dangerous place has to be passed, the patrol must split up, and pass it by several routes, and then rendezvous on the other side of it.

If the patrol is attacked by an equal or inferior number, they should fight; if by a superior, each man must save himself; in such cases the rear-guard must never wait for those in advance, but must at once retire. The officer in charge of the patrol must impress on the minds of his men, the dangers to be expected, the roads open to retirement, the places of rendezvous, the position of the army; all these and many other instructions, "should be explained to the men in the clearest terms previous to the marching off, and during the march of the patrol" (pp. 29-39).

Outposts.

Chapter III of Part II deals very fully with the duty of pickets, or what are now called outposts.

The strength of the picket, depends on the ground, the proximity to the enemy, and the importance of the post. Before posting a picket, an exact knowledge of the country should be acquired. The number of sentries required generally, regulates the strength of the picket, which should be able to furnish three reliefs (p. 51).

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On the picket arriving at its allotted position, sentries should be at once posted and the picket divided into two or four divisions, each under a steady sergeant or corporal. The sentries once posted, the next duty of the officer in command of the picket is to learn all he can of the nature of the country to his front. He should inform himself of the names of the places, rivulets, etc., and ascertain the distance of the woods, villages, or defiles still further to his front. When relieved, he must make a full report of all he knows to his successor. His successor "should not, however, solely rely on this information, but should make further inquiries, and endeavour to make himself still more perfect in his knowledge of the post, ground, etc." (p. 53).

"Sentries should be so posted, as to secure one another from being cut off, and most advantageously for discovering the approach of the enemy. No sentry should be posted so far from his picket, that a musket shot cannot be heard in any weather; and if at night, it is found that the distance between sentries is unavoidably excessive, patrols must be moved between them" (p. 54).

"In the daytime, sentries should be posted on the most elevated ground, the better to discover the neighbouring country; but at night they should retire, so as to have the high ground before them, as an object is far more easily discerned at night from below than in looking down from a hill . . . ."

"When pickets are near each other, the ground on which they are posted should be taken up in

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such a manner that, should the enemy venture to attack any one of them, he may not be able to effect it without exposing his flank" (p. 55).

The particular instructions for sentries lay down that they are not to expose their arms when the sun shines; are not to strike fire or to smoke; are not to wear caps covering their ears in cold or rainy weather; are invariably to be posted in pairs (p. 56).

The mode of challenging laid down runs as follows:—

"Who's there?" followed by, "Halt!—Countersign?"

When a sentry is posted, "the objects of his particular attention must be pointed out to him; besides which he is to watch the sentries on his right and left" (p. 56).

On the approach of a flag of truce, one sentry halts it and observes it, whilst the other is to go back to the picket to report the circumstance; the sentries are on no account permitted to hold any conversation with the bearers (p. 57).

At night-time, one-half of the picket, at least, must be constantly under arms; "these will be posted so far in front, as in case of a sudden attack, to give time to the remainder to get under arms. The latter may be allowed to rest themselves without, however, quitting their arms for an instant. An alarm post will be assigned them, where they will instantly form on the picket being attacked, in order that when the advanced part has given its fire and retreated, this may also fire with effect. At night, and in cold weather, when there

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are fires at the pickets, they should be made in the rear, be as much concealed as possible, and the men suffered to warm themselves by turns, and not more than two or three at a time" (p. 60).

"At night, further to increase the safety of the picket, small parties may be detached two or three hundred paces to the right and left, which are thus able to bring a galling fire to bear on an enemy's flanks. Pickets should not occupy the same position by day as by night, and when fires have to be lit, they should frequently change their position" (p. 61).

Detached posts when retiring at night should retire well to the flank of a picket, so that the picket may bring a flank fire to bear on any possible pursuers.

If attacked, the officer in command of the picket, must hold on to his position as long as possible, but if the enemy is in superior force, he should fall back on to the "post of support," leaving skirmishers behind him to annoy the enemy"; . . . "when a retreat cannot be made in good order, from the suddenness of the enemy's attack . . . an officer may resolve upon a desperate and vigorous attack . . . " In the day-time, he must endeavour to check the enemy's attack, whilst he detaches small bodies of men to annoy the enemy in flank (p. 63).

The last paragraph of this chapter is perhaps the most important in the whole book, as it shows how firmly de Rottenburg believed in the efficiency of the officers. He writes:

"On picket and other duties, where the service

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is inseparable from the greatest hardships, it is the duty of every officer to set his men a good example, not to be laying down and resting himself when the men are under arms, nor to go under cover while they are without shelter, but share, in common with them, every danger and fatigue; by his example, soldiers will submit cheerfully and without murmuring to any inconvenience; it is also the best means of securing their attention and confidence" (p. 65).

Reconnaissance on outpost duty then, as now, was considered all important, and Chapter IV, of Part II, briefly deals with the outpost patrols.

With a view to ensure the tranquillity and security of the camp, the ground in front of the pickets should be constantly patrolled day and night. When weather is very bad and it is difficult to hear, should the patrols have occasion to fire, small parties must be pushed out in front of the sentry lines to watch and to listen (p. 66).

At night all roads should be carefully reconnoitred, and, "if the country in front of the pickets is enclosed, the morning patrols should closely examine the roads leading through it, that the enemy—who may have concealed himself during the night—may not surprise the picket or be permitted to reconnoitre the position." Visiting patrols from sentry to sentry were also to be sent out; they were to consist of an N.C.O. and four men, the N.C.O. proceeding some thirty or forty paces in front of his party (p. 67).

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Reconnoitring patrols were to consist of a similar number; one man to move fifty paces in front, the N.C.O. and two men following, examining the ground on each side of the road, and the fourth man keeping a little distance in the rear. "In hazy weather they must keep closer to each other" (p. 68). "At daybreak patrols may be made with the sentries just relieved" (p. 69).

Strong reconnoitring patrols were to consist of twelve to sixteen men, and were generally to be employed at daybreak to reconnoitre the villages and woods in the neighbourhood.

This admirable little book ends with the following lines :—

"Nothing is so disgraceful to an officer of an advanced picket as allowing himself to be surprised, to avoid which he should examine in person the ground in his front and on his flanks, particularly such parts as may offer shelter for an ambuscade. By a strict observance of these principles he will generally defeat the projects of the enemy" (p. 70).

These movements and formations seem all very simple to us now, but to appreciate their true value it must be remembered that in 1798, when they first appeared in de Rottenburg's "Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen," they were not included in Dundas's work, or in any other work which might be considered a military text-book. Even as late as the war in the Crimea, the service of reconnaissance and the duties of protective guards were so little understood that it was possible for two long columns of thousands of men each to move parallel, but in opposite directions

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to one another, quite unconscious of each other's presence, though separated by but four to five miles of country!

The "Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen" was, of all works adopted as a training manual for the British Army, the one which has influenced it the greatest. Short though it be, it constitutes the corner-stone of a new epoch in tactics, and from its publication we see the pendulum of training swing back from the rigid Frederician line to the realms of common sense.

XII.

Results of Sir John Moore's Training.

The Old Army.

It is easy to praise Sir John Moore's System of Training, but to do so without realizing what he really did is, at best, a poor compliment. To appraise it at its true value is not so easy to-day, for it is difficult to realize the condition of the Army at the close of the eighteenth century and the colossal difficulties which beset his attempts to reform it. None but a man of an heroic nature could have overcome these, and out of the wreck of things have created an army worthy of the highest traditions of peace or war.

Sir Henry Bunbury graphically describes the Army as Moore found it.

"Men of the present generation," writes Sir Henry, in 1854, "can hardly form an idea of what the Military Forces of England really were when

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the great war broke out in 1793. Our Army was lax in its discipline, entirely without system, and very weak in numbers. Each colonel of the regiment managed it according to his own notions, or neglected it altogether. There was no uniformity of drill or movement, professional pride was rare, professional knowledge still more so.

"Every department of the staff was more or less deficient, particularly the commissariat and medical branches. The regimental officers in those days, were, as well as their men, hard drinkers; and the latter, under a loose discipline, were much addicted to marauding and acts of licentious violence, which made them detested by the people of the country. Some of the cavalry, dashing fellows in a fight, piqued themselves on being 'rough and ready,' to which might justly be added 'drunken and disorderly' . . .

"But the most crying infamy was that which resulted from the employment of crimps on a large scale. Our Government made contracts with certain scoundrels (bearing the King's commission), who engaged to furnish so many hundred men each for such and such sums of money. The deeds of atrocity, to say nothing of the frauds, which attended the working of this scheme, could hardly be credited in the present times. They occasioned many serious riots and they spread the taint of disaffection to the Service."[1]

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[1] "Narratives of Some Passages in the Great War with France, 1799–1810." By Lieut.-General Sir Henry Bunbury, 1854, pp. vii–xviii, xx, xxi.

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Moore came closely in touch with this appalling state of affairs when in St. Lucia, and in his diary, in July, 1796, he writes almost in despair:

"The troops are so infamous that even the other evening it required every exertion of myself and the officers with me to get them to charge the brigands, who were already more than half beaten the moment they were faced. The composition of the officers is horrid. However flattering command may be to a military man, I would give the world to get quit of mine, or even to get home. I may lose my life and reputation, without a possibility of doing good. With such instruments it is impossible to work."[1]

And again, a month later:

"The discipline of modern times, which consists of parades, firelock exercise, etc., is easy to the officer, as it takes up but an hour or two in the day. The machine is in other respects conducted by the commanding and staff officers. The discipline of the ancients consisted in bodily exercises, running, marching, etc., terminated by bathing. The military character of sobriety and patience would completely answer in this country, but the officers and men, in following them, would be completely occupied with their profession, and could pursue no other object. The military spirit is now, I think, gone. The officers wish to be advanced, to get more pay, and have less duty. I see none, or at least very few, who have the smallest ambition to distinguish themselves. Little can be expected from men formed and led by such officers. They

[1] "The Diary of Sir John Moore," Vol. I, p. 232.

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neither look up to them as officers, nor do they respect them as gentlemen. I see this so strongly, that I fear, if the war continues much longer in this country, we shall be beaten by equal numbers of the blacks."[1]

Moore's Great Difficulty.

His one great difficulty was the lack of good officers; without them it was quite impossible for him to discipline his men; and throughout his career, whenever he was in a position to weed out the inefficient, he did so. On March 22, 1798, we find him writing in his diary: "By getting a very worthless officer dismissed more effect will be produced than if fifty poor men had been flogged."[2] Good officers were an essential, and once having obtained these the rest depended more on his powerful personality than anything else. He was courageous to a degree bordering on carelessness; time after time, this is emphasized modestly enough in his diary. "I put myself at the head of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry." . . . . "I was wounded in the head by the splinter of a shell. It turned me round and made me senseless for the moment. I recovered and went on." . . . "I then ordered them to leap over it, and upon their hesitating showed them the example by getting over myself."

Again and again we read such sentences as these. These were acts which endeared him to his men, and which, endearing him, bound them together

[1] "The Diary of Sir John Moore," Vol. I, pp. 236, 237.
[2] Ibid., Vol. I, p. 281.

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in a close uniting comradeship. He was scrupulously just. On one occasion he writes: "I directed the captains of the companies to attend with their account books. The men deputed were decent, intelligent men. I found their demands to be just, and I ordered a regimental court-martial to state them."[1] On this occasion, a fraud had been perpetrated by the Commanding Officer. In his day, most senior officers would have hushed up the matter or have settled it privately, for the defaulting Colonel was Lord Westmeath. Not so Moore; the case was to be made public, whether the culprit were officer or private, lord or labourer.

Moore's System Based on Experience and not on Books.

Moore has left behind him no intricate system, no published memorial of his training, because even if he had attempted it, he could not have conveyed to us in dull print what the heart alone can understand. He might have written "a soldier must be fearless," but this would not have made a hero of a single coward. It was the power of installing courage, determination, obedience, and initiative so rapidly and so thoroughly in the hearts of the men who followed him, and not that of writing about it, which made his system world-famous and lasting.

Knowing no fear, he was outspoken to a degree— " . . . being called upon to give an opinion, I must give my own whether it differed from the

[1] "The Diary of Sir John Moore," Vol. I, p. 277.

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General's or not,"[1] he writes in Corsica. This may have lost him many a weak friend, but it endowed him with so great a prestige that even his bitterest enemies had confidence in him. He was, however, by no means stubborn; he would accept advice and listen to suggestion, but he would never rely on either if he could deal first hand with things himself. "I have no conception of a commanding officer deciding an affair of . . . importance from the report of others when he has it in his power to see and judge for himself . . . "[2]

Never, however, lose an opportunity by waiting for advice: "In war and in love, opportunities never recur; it is in vain for an officer to say, 'Next time I shall do so and so'." And again, "In war an opportunity lost is never to be regained."

In Spain and Portugal, in 1808-1809, an opportunity was offered to him, supremely difficult, yet an opportunity which, if immediately seized, might save Spain, might wreck the plans of Napoleon and his 300,000 men. Moore had 30,000; nevertheless, he seized his opportunity—he saved Spain; he did more, he rendered the Peninsular War possible: he started that Spanish ulcer which sapped the strength of France.

During peace, Moore *trained for war;* this was his open secret. If you wish to reap, you must plough; if you wish to succeed, you must work. "Our business, like every other," he writes from

[1] "The Diary of Sir John Moore," Vol. I, p. 72.
[2] Ibid., Vol. I, p. 76.

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Athlone to his father on December 26, 1798, "is to be learned only by constant practice and experience; and our experience is to be had in war, not at reviews."

At Shorncliffe Moore's camp was *an active service camp*, and his men were actually trained *under war conditions* by a master *trained in war* and with the experience of six strenuous campaigns behind him. If his genius was particularly reflected by any single unit it was in that of his own regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry. In 1804, Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Wilson, when inquiring into the state of the military forces of the British Empire, of all its regiments singled out the 52nd as the ideal of what a regiment should be. He writes:

Efficiency Depends on the Officers.

"In proportion as officers are ignorant of their duty, and unequal to the command of men, punishment is more frequent, notwithstanding there are such strong proofs of the inefficacy of such severity. The 52nd Regiment is, at the moment, indisputably one of the first corps in the Service in every respect. The cat-o'-nine-tails is never used, and yet discipline is there seen in the highest state of perfection. In other corps continual punishments are taking place in the fruitless attempt of rivalling the 52nd, whereas the very means employed for ever prevent the possibility of their attaining mediocrity."[1]

[1] "An Enquiry into the Present State of the Military Forces of the British Empire with a view to its Reorganization." By Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Wilson, K.M.T., 1804, p. 68.

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By his training he rendered the Army of Wellington invincible; little by little the system he adopted and perfected at Shorncliffe leavened the British Army. His light drill, or rather the light drill which he taught in his world-famous camp, was taught in Portugal, Spain, and Minorca, and eventually, after the peace of 1815, it became part and parcel of the official training manual, the "Rules and Regulations" of David Dundas. This can easily be proved by comparing the 1824 edition of this book with that of 1809.

We may look in vain for a written system of the discipline that made the Light Division so famous, for no true system of discipline can be set forth between the covers of a book. It is the ceaseless minutiæ of daily work, the continuous care and supervision by the officers, the willingness of the men, the interest in the work, the skill in its execution, the appreciation of its results, the continuous perfecting little by little, and, above all, the self-reliance and good comradeship of all ranks, that go to build up discipline, esprit de corps, and efficiency; and not the rules of well-intentioned pedants and the regulations of learned doctrinaires.

The drill as employed by Sir John Moore was the drill of the day modified, as we know, but still the drill of General Dundas. His training was his own, and an adaptation of the principle set forth by de Rottenburg and von Ewald. His discipline was the clear, crisp, healthy atmosphere which surrounded his work and the work of his officers and men.

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Waterloo Won on the Training Ground at Shorncliffe.

On the fifty-third anniversary of Waterloo Colonel George Gawler (52nd Light Infantry), who had seen in the field, between 1810 and 1815, the practical working of the Shorncliffe training, wrote as follows to his son:

"This really wonderful, thoroughly fought-out battle was won under God (by British sturdiness, no doubt), but under the drill system of Pliable Solidarity. Stiff solidarity characterized the European Armies up to the French Revolution of 1792. Then the wild *sans-culottes*, the French, were obliged to assemble and adopted the system of *élan*, with as little of the solidarity as they could do with. Then good commonsense heads in England devised, first under Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe, pliable solidarity. With this system the old Duke out-manœuvred every army opposed to him and never lost a battle. To the very end of the day (Waterloo) we manœuvred by well-formed battalions as smoothly and as rapidly as we could have done on Southsea Common, while from the beginning of the day French *élan*, like soda-water, had to be corked up in masses. The moment the density was rudely broken, all went off in smoke and confusion."[1]

The 52nd Light Infantry at Ypres.

One hundred years after this famous battle was fought it is gratifying to read the following in the farewell letter of Major-General R. C. Haking, to

[1] "The Oxfordshire Light Infantry Chronicle, 1901," p. 162.

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the Commanding Officer of Colonel George Gawler's old regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry:

"The rapid and skilful manœuvring of the battalion during the retirement from Mons to the subsequent advance to the Aisne, their defence during the long occupation of the latter and, above all, their splendid attacks and defence round Ypres, is well known throughout the whole Army, and later on will become a matter of history. The battalion has always been celebrated for its attack at Waterloo, but, in my opinion, it will in future be distinguished above others for its magnificent attack near Ypres. Your battalion has been in the brigade during the whole time I have been in command, and consequently I feel more closely attached to it than to the others. I cannot tell you what satisfaction it gives me to be able to record in this brief manner the heroic doings of the battalion during the present campaign which cannot be exaggerated."

To-day the discipline and training of Sir John Moore is not so much the discipline and training of every civilized Army as the ideal of military perfection to which these armies still hope some day to attain. Sir John Moore saw clearly what an army should be, and he set to work, more than a hundred years before the complete formation of such an army was possible, to mould in his light troops at Shorncliffe the model whereby such an army might shape itself. As the creator of a new order, more so than as leader, he stands forth before us one of the most remarkable men of the most stupendous epoch in European history.

THE END.

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OBITUARY.

Colonel METCALFE STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG died on February 20, aged seventy-eight.

He was the third son of General J. Studholme Brownrigg, Grenadier Guards. He joined the 83rd as Ensign on December 1, 1863, he transferred to the 52nd in the same rank on March 29, 1864, becoming Lieutenant in April, 1867, Captain in November, 1869, and Major in March, 1882. Going on half-pay in January, 1886, he was brought in on full pay to the Yorkshire Regiment in November of the same year. After two more periods of half-pay, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel on July 31, 1892. He commanded the Regimental District at Preston from 1896–1901, retiring on December 1, 1901.

Subsequently he commanded a Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Between 1872 and 1890 he served for various periods as A.D.C. successively to the G.O.C. Dublin District, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Brig.-General Belfast District, the Major-General Western District, and the G.O.C. China, and was Adjutant Cambridge University Volunteers from 1877–1882. Between 1891 and 1896 he held various appointments on the Recruiting Staff of the Army.

Lieutenant CHARLES ANTHONY SAWYER was killed in a motor accident on February 20.

He was born on November 19, 1899, and was educated at Cornwallis Preparatory School, where

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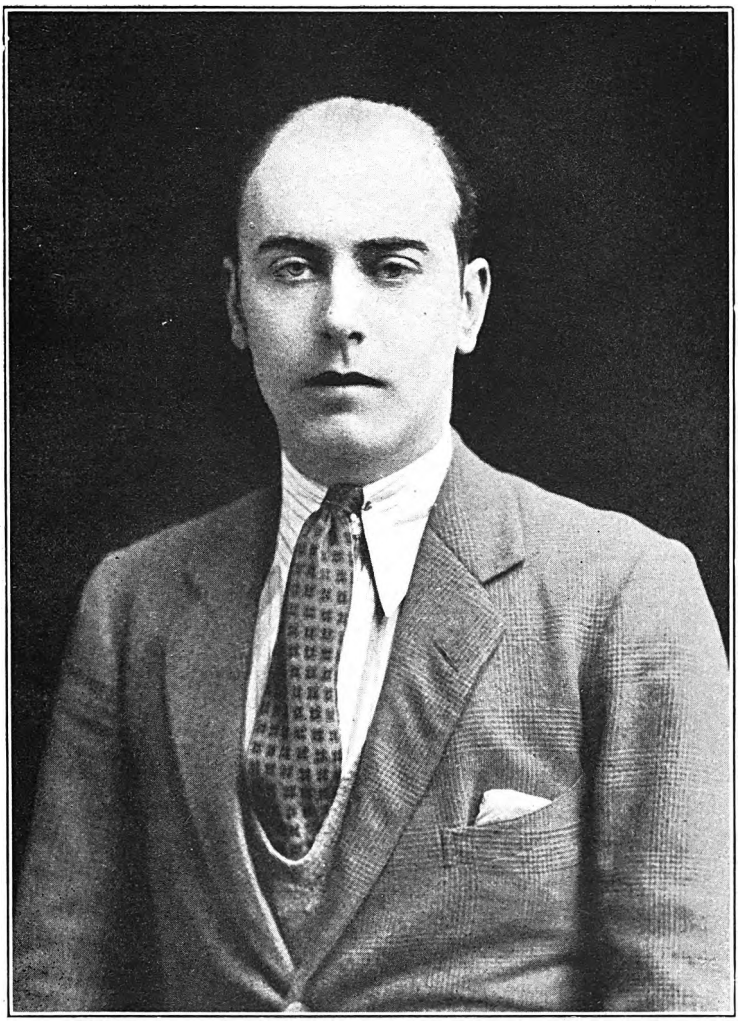

LIEUT. C. A. SAWYER

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he was head of the School and Captain of the cricket and football teams.

In 1914 he went to Rugby, and played for the School cricket eleven in 1915 and until he left to go to Sandhurst in 1917.

He joined the 43rd at Aldershot in April, 1919, and in May went to North Russia with the Regiment. He was an excellent and popular officer.

He was captain of the Regimental cricket eleven, and was a first-rate bat and an excellent field. Though he could have played for any club in England, he was perfectly happy playing for the Regiment, and even happier when playing for his Company.

Though a great sportsman, it will be for his cheerful nature and unfailing sense of humour that he will be mainly remembered by his many friends.

Captain THOMAS ARCHER JULIAN died suddenly at his residence, Broomhill, Harford, Ivybridge, on April 23.

He was the son of Mr. Richard Archer Julian, of Estover, near Plymouth. Joining the 52nd as Ensign on May 13, 1852, he became Lieutenant on July 6, 1855, and Captain on January 31, 1860. From April 8, 1858, to January 31, 1860, he was Adjutant. In October, 1867, he retired from the Army and went to live at Woodside, Plymouth, where he became a Justice of the Peace, and at the time of his death was the senior magistrate of that borough.

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"He served at the defeat of the Sealkote Mutineers on July 12 and 16, 1857; also from August 14 at the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi, for which he received the Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp."

Some few years ago he presented to the Officers' Mess of the 52nd an inkpot which he snatched off the guardroom table as he passed through the Cashmere Gate at Delhi. He was one of the few surviving officers of the 52nd who were present at Tidworth in 1907, on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the capture of Delhi.

Captain HENRY GEORGE FANE died at Bicester House on May 29, at the age of seventy-seven.

The second son of Captain John W. Fane, M.P., of Wormsley, Oxon, he joined the 52nd on February 26, 1864. He became Lieutenant on March 30, 1867, and on April 24, 1869, succeeded to the command of the Company vacated by Captain Arthur Henley.

He retired from the Army in 1876.

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